

DAILY REPORT

China

Vol I No 021

1 February 1982

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RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES U.S.-SOVIET ARMS RACE

HK010658 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Jan 82 p 6

["International Jottings" article by Xiao Ying [2556 5391]: "Which Came First -- the Chicken or the Egg?"]

[Text] The Soviet Ministry of Defense and Ministry of Foreign Affairs held a press conference a few days ago in which they introduced a book published recently in the Soviet Union -- "Where Does the Threat to Peace Come From?" This book was written in retaliation for a book published not long ago by the U.S. Department of Defense on Soviet military strength.

The U.S. book denounced the Soviet Union for achieving military superiority through arms expansion and war preparations, thus justifying the need for the United States and the West to increase their military strength. Now the Soviet Union says that its arms expansion and war preparations over the last 10 years have merely been a passive "reaction" to the increase in arms by Western countries. It would seem that they had no choice. One Soviet general went so far as to state categorically that if the Soviet Union did not react to the West, that would "amount to unilateral disarmament."

In recent years the debate over "Who is threatening whom" has no longer been considered as news. Both the superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, are arguing that the reason why they are engaging in arms expansion is because each feels militarily threatened by the other. Each will refrain from engaging in arms expansion only if the other disarms. This reminds us of the age-old argument of whether the chicken or the egg came first. It is in the course of this continual wrangling that the arms race of the two superpowers grows fiercer and fiercer, constituting an increasingly serious threat to world peace. The Soviet Union, in saying that it cannot now "disarm unilaterally," is in fact announcing that it wishes to maintain its military superiority. It seems that this debate will go on forever and the world will never be able to enjoy true peace.

BEIJING CITES REAGAN'S CALL FOR WESTERN UNITY

OW010205 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1500 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Speaking [on film] at a forum of the European management symposium on 28 January, U.S. President Reagan called on the West not to link its future with the Soviet bloc too closely. He said it would be a sign of weakness if the West did so.

The United States and Western Europe have been engaged in an endless debate on economic issues and the issue over whether they should impose sanctions against Poland. The United States has shown special concern over the decision of some West European countries to go ahead with the sale of \$15 billion worth of natural gas pipes and related equipment to the Soviet Union and to assist it in constructing a pipeline carrying natural gas from Siberia to Western Europe. Obviously, Reagan's speech was directed at the West European countries.

In his speech, Reagan gave the assurance that the United States would work together with its allies on the basis of equality and consultation, but he indicated that it would be impossible to reach identical views on all issues.

Heath, chairman of the forum and former prime minister of Britain, said that the United States had intentionally devalued the concept of jointly handling the international economy and global security, thus making international consultation a formality with no essential content and direction.

On 28 January, French Premier Mauroy again defended the recent signing of a natural gas contract between France and the USSR by saying that the Americans had no right to teach energy-deficient countries. A West German corporation announced on 25 January that it had signed an important contract with the USSR, supplying it with 1.2 million dun of heavy-gas pipes this year and in 1983. Spain recently asked the USSR to begin official negotiations on importing Soviet natural gas from Siberia.

REAGAN'S STATE OF THE UNION ADDRESS VIEWED

HK310745 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Jan 82 p 6

["International Jottings" by Te An [3676 1344]: "Some People Like It; Others Are Anxious"]

[Text] Some Americans have applauded Reagan's first State of the Union address as "bold and imaginative," saying that it was "Reagan's representative work, for which he should be awarded an academic prize," Others were very disappointed, describing it as "airs of empty words" and "putting on a strategic show." The AFL-CIO chairman called on union members to fight "shoulder to shoulder," to oppose Reagan's economic policy. Truly, some people liked it, while others were anxious.

On the one hand, the message insisted on no change in the tax cut plans; this caused great joy among major entrepreneurs, who benefit thereby. What made First National City Bank President Walter Wriston so happy was that Reagan stressed that "the deficit cannot be reduced by increasing taxes." And General Motors welcomed Reagan's proposal to amend the Clean Air Act, because production costs per auto can be cut by \$300 if the stipulated standards for exhaust systems are lowered.

On the other hand, the address made big cuts in welfare spending, giving as the reason "abuses" are likely to occur. The victims of this are of course the poor. No wonder some people said that Reagan's plan "is fundamentally speaking a scheme for abandoning the poor, the sick, the aged, and those with none to help."

Amid the clamor of praise from the rich and censure from the poor, it is not hard to judge who benefits from Reagan's State of the Union address.

XINHUA HITS HELMS OVER ARMS SALES TO TAIWAN

OW310836 Beijing XINHUA in English 0810 GMT 31 Jan 82

["Commentary: Who Is Blackmailing? -- By Correspondent Mei Ping" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, January 31 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Senator Jesse Helms has told reporters that he "greatly resents being put in a blackmail position by any nation relating to another nation, particularly one that has been our friend as Taiwan has." He said this after a Senate Foreign Relations Committee meeting on January 28 heard the briefing of John H. Holdridge, assistant secretary of state for east Asia, on the issue of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1719 GMT 30 January adds: Answering a reporter's question on how the U.S. Congress would react to China's insistence that the United States end arms sales to Taiwan within a time limit, Senator Jesse Helms went so far as to openly advocate the "two Chinas" view, maliciously poisoning Sino-U.S. relations.]

Helms' remark is typical of what has been said by those who advocate "two Chinas."

Since the administration of Richard Nixon, all U.S. Governments have recognized that there is only one China and Taiwan is part of China. This is the basis for the diplomatic relations between the two countries. Yet, as an American senator, Helms did not scruple to turn his back on the officially proclaimed U.S. position. By declaring Taiwan a "nation" and a "friend" of the United States, [XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1719 GMT 30 January adds: he not only openly played the "two-China's" trick but] he actually tried to scuttle the basis for Sino-American relations. One wonders if Senator Helms had given any thought to the consequences which would arise therefrom.

To sell arms to Taiwan, which is part of China, is indisputably an act of infringement on China's sovereignty. It is only natural and legitimate for China to declare its resolute opposition. Always mindful of the larger interests, China is willing to negotiate with the United States for an end to the sales within a time limit. In doing so, China is exercising its right to safeguard its own sovereignty while giving due consideration to the other party. To call this "blackmail" is to stand the matter on its head, and only those who are steeped in power politics would do so.

If there are some who can be accused of blackmailing, then, Senator Helms and people like him look more like it. They mistake China's desire for better relations with the United States in the interest of global strategy as proof of China's need for American help. So they think they can afford to revive the "two Chinas" plot and China would swallow, however unwillingly, this "bitter pill."

If this is not blackmail, what is it? And China certainly resents being put in this blackmail position. The Chinese people do value their cordial relations with the American people. But this does not mean they will cease from exposing those diehards who insist on poking their noses into China's internal affairs and encroaching upon its sovereignty.

XINHUA COMMENTARY SLAMS U.S. SUPPORT FOR ISRAEL

OW301622 Beijing XINHUA in English 1607 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Commentary by Correspondent Mei Zhenmin: Aggressors Should Be Punished" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, January 30 (XINHUA) -- The U.N. General Assembly is hold an emergency meeting, as requested by the Security Council, to discuss the Israeli annexation of the Golan Heights, shortly after the United States vetoed the Arab nations' draft resolution on sanctions against Israel. People may justifiably hope that this meeting will uphold justice and embody the international community's indignation at the Israeli aggressors who deserve punishment.

Israel's latest move on the Golan Heights once again showed its disregard for international law and the norms governing international relations. Acting in contrast to the Security Council resolution calling on Israel to rescind its annexation decision, the Begin administration issued a statement claiming that no country in the world can change Israel's decision to annex the Golan Heights. Obviously, if the arrogant Israeli authorities were not taught to behave, there would be no Middle East tranquillity to speak of and world peace would be in constant jeopardy.

The Reagan administration's first reaction to the annexation was a noisy "no." People could have expected the United States to change its original policy toward Israel and exert its influence on the latter so that Israel would show some restraint. However, as soon as Begin aired grievances at the United States, Reagan issued statements and even sent a message to Begin pledging that the United States would, as usual, fulfill its obligations to Israel. What's more, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Charles B. Percy was sent on a pacifying mission to Israel.

UPI reported on December 29, 1981 that an authoritative U.S. representative told Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir the U.S. administration was against a total Israeli withdrawal to its pre-1967 borders. All these U.S. moves, including the exercise of veto at the U.N. Security Council, filled people with doubt about the real value of the U.S. statement against the Israeli annexation.

What are the effects of the U.S. actions? An article in the British *OBSERVER* of Jan. 10 says, "Moderate Arabs have long clung to the belief that America could be changed, that Washington in time would be induced to respond to Arab needs, but the strategic accord with Israel, and America's still inadequate reaction to the Golan annexation, are sapping that belief."

Peoples of the world sympathize with Syria and other Arab countries -- victims of the Golan Heights event. So long as the Arab world strengthens its own unity and carries out a persistent struggle, their lost territories will certainly be recovered.

RENMIN RIBAO ON USSR BOMBERS IN U.S. AIRSPACE

HK300343 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jan 82 p 6

[Dispatch by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Yuan Xianlu [5913 0341 4389]: "U.S. Planes Intercept Intrusive Soviet Reconnaissance Planes"]

[Text] Washington, 27 January -- According to the U.S. Department of Defense, two Soviet TU-95 "Bear" reconnaissance bombers intruded into U.S. airspace on 26 January, in order to reconnoiter a new nuclear powered aircraft carrier. They were intercepted by U.S. military planes and forced to leave U.S. airspace.

The new 93,000-ton U.S. Nimitz class aircraft carrier "Carl Vinson" left Newport News, Virginia, on 24 January and was on a shakedown cruise near the port. On the night of 26 January, a U.S. AWACS plane, which was on patrol nearby, discovered that two Soviet "Bear" reconnaissance bombers had taken off from a Cuban base and intruded into the U.S. air defense zone. They were flying toward the carrier. The U.S. military planes soon took off from a nearby base, intercepted the Soviet planes about 1 mile from the "Carl Vinson," and forced them to fly back to their Cuban base.

Over the past few years, Soviet reconnaissance planes have often violated U.S. territorial airspace. But the intrusion by the "Bear" reconnaissance bombers on the night of 26 January attracted more people's attention. Because the "Bear" is one of two gigantic spy planes in the Soviet inventory at present, it usually takes off from Murmansk in the northern USSR, flies to Cuba along the Atlantic coast of the United States, then crosses the South Atlantic and returns to the USSR via Africa. Through this "S" curve flight, it is able to keep watch over the Atlantic Ocean.

As was revealed, the patrol by the U.S. AWACS planes in this airspace started only recently. During the first 10 days of January, the Soviet Union transported a number of MIG-23 planes to Cuba and this made Washington feel uneasy. Hence the AWACS patrols. U.S sources said that during his talks with Gromyko on 26 January, Haig already showed concern over these Soviet planes. However, people here believe that this would be of no avail in the present situation. In spite of the recent claims of the Soviet leaders that the USSR was not inclined to confront the United States, the latter still can feel the daily-increasing threats from the USSR at its gate.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS U.S. USE OF JOSE MARTI'S NAME

HK281030 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jan 82 p 3

[Article by Mo Ming [5459 6900]: "The Teachings of Jose Marti"]

[Text] Recently, U.S. President Reagan made White, a Republican, responsible for setting up a radio station to counter the anti-American propaganda of the Havana authorities. It is reported that this station will be named after the Cuban national hero Jose Marti. Washington's action gives people much food for thought.

Jose Marti was a Cuban revolutionary who resisted the Spanish colonialists at the end of the 19th century and at the beginning of the 20th century. Once, at a critical juncture during the war of independence, he warned his people to be on guard against the "powerful neighbor to the north." He held that the United States was an expansionist which was attempting to replace Spain in occupying Cuba. Later, Jose Marti died in battle and unfortunately, what he had said became true: Having cast off the yoke of Spanish colonialism, Cuba then became a dependency of the United States.

However, Jose Marti was unable to foretell that Cuba would become a dependency of another superpower today, and it was under a pretense of supporting Cuban "liberation" that this superpower stretched its arms into this Caribbean country. Now, it is the United States' turn to wage a propaganda war against Cuba under the name of Jose Marti. In order to attain their aims, the two superpowers are competing with each other by using the name of this Cuban hero. If Jose Marti was still alive, what would he think?

BRIEFS

U.S. DOCTORS' VISIT -- Kunming, 20 Jan (XINHUA) -- The Yunnan provincial health bureau said today that it had given a 26-day traditional Chinese medicine course to 10 U.S. doctors recently under the request of the American college of traditional Chinese medicine in California, the United States. These doctors have gone home. The course, completed on January 8, was given in Kunming, capital of the province, and was run by the Yunnan research institute of traditional Chinese medicine. Lectures on the theory and principles of traditional diagnosis, pharmacology and acupuncture were given by Professors Zhang Zhen and Zhan Wentao of the institute. Clinical practice was also arranged for the trainees, the bureau said. The trainees learned about more than 200 medicinal herbs, 100 prescriptions using them, and acupuncture treatment on 365 body points and 12 "jingluo," on network of passages in the body through which vital energy circulates, the bureau said. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA In English 0710 GMT 20 Jan 82 OW]

NO PRC CABLE TO USSR; USSR OFFICIAL VISITS PRC

OW281308 Hong Kong AFP in English 1254 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, Jan 28 (AFP) -- The Chinese Government will not send a telegram sympathy for the death of Soviet Communist Party ideologist Mikhail Suslov, authoritative sources said here today.

NE' CHINA NEWS AGENCY only carried a short Moscow-dated dispatch announcing the death of the "Kremlin's principal ideologist" Monday.

Suslov had always been in the forefront of the Sino-Soviet dispute since the rift between the two giants of the socialist world more than 20 years ago.

The Soviet Communist Party (CPSU) and the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) maintain no party-to-party ties.

Informed sources also said Soviet Foreign Affairs Academy Director Sergey L. Tikhvinskiy recently met, "at this request", Yu Hongliang, the head of the Chinese Foreign Ministry's Soviet and East European Affairs Department.

Mr Tikhvinskiy arrived here two weeks ago for a private visit, which ends tomorrow, Soviet sources said.

Tikhvinskiy's Departure

OW291031 Tokyo KYODO in English 1020 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, Jan 29, KYODO -- A leading Soviet expert on China left Peking Friday after a series of unofficial talks with ranking Chinese officials, diplomatic sources said.

Sergey L. Tikhvinskiy, first vice-chairman of the Soviet-China Friendship Association and director of the Diplomatic Academy, had been in Beijing from January 14 in his capacity of "personal friend" of the Soviet ambassador to China, they said.

During his two-week stay here, he met Wang Bingnan, chairman of Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, Huang Xiang, vice-president of Academy of Social Science, and Yu Hongliang, chairman of the Foreign Ministry's Soviet Union and East European Affairs Department, according to the sources.

Tikhvinskiy's visit followed those of a similar level by ranking Soviet Foreign Ministry officials last spring and a Soviet mission last September.

Chinese treatment of Tikhvinskiy was on a much higher level than that of the other missions, the sources said.

Western diplomats took note of Tikhvinskiy's visit since it was made at a time when Sino-American ties have become soured over the Reagan administration's decision to sell arms to Taiwan.

Tikhvinskiy was consul-general of the Soviet Union to Beijing in 1949 and was chief negotiator in the 1960 China-Soviet border talks.

RENMIN RIBAO ON KOREAN UNIFICATION ISSUE

HK310246 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jan 82 p 6

[Short commentary: "Obstacles to Peaceful Reunification of Korea Ought To Be Removed"]

[Text] In answer to the "unification proposal" put forward by Chon Tu-hwan of South Korea, Kim Il, vice president of Korea and chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, made a statement on 26 January, pointing to the falsity of the "new proposal" and expressing a willingness to enter into dialogue with the South Korean authorities if the latter accept as preconditions the withdrawal of U.S. forces, social democratization in South Korea and cessation of its policy of confrontation and opposition to communism. Kim Il's statement represents a rational proposition for the peaceful reunification of Korea, and we pledge our firm support to it.

President Kim Il-song had put forward the reasonable proposal of creating a "Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo" as early as in October 1980 which, however, met with the unreasonable opposition of the Chon Tu-hwan clique. Not long ago, to extricate himself from a passive position, Chon Tu-hwan came up with the "unification proposal" before the "National Assembly" of South Korea. It sets out the formation of a "consultative council for national unification," holding of general elections, the formation of a parliament and a unified government, and the signing of an agreement on basic relations between the North and the South. This is an attempt to mislead the public and evade his responsibility for stalling the peaceful reunification of Korea.

However, everybody knows that the "new proposal" is both unrealistic and hypocritical. The peaceful reunification of Korea can be brought about only if there is no outside interference. U.S. troops are still stationed in South Korea, and their large-scale military manoeuvres in collaboration with South Korean troops are a threat to the Northern side and the patriotic people in the South. The Chon Tu-hwan clique with U.S. backing has tightened its fascist rule and suppression of patriotic and democratic figures in South Korea. On the very day when Chon Tu-hwan made known his "new proposal," the Seoul authorities arrested 25 patriotic youths under unwarranted charges. With the South Korean authorities sticking to their anticommunist policies, the South Korean people have no freedom at all to express their own will, not to speak of holding a free general election. Likewise it is impossible for both the North and the South to enter into serious consultations on reunification, and the conclusion of a so-called agreement on basic relations between the North and the South will only serve to perpetuate and legalize the North-South partition. Kim Il's remarks sharply point to the essence of Chon Tu-hwan's "new proposal," that is, to obstruct the reunification of the fatherland.

The peaceful reunification of Korea is the desire and the sacred cause of the 50 million Korea people. Chon Tu-hwan has committed a most serious crime against the Korean nation by repeatedly playing tricks to obstruct and sabotage this cause. In response to the rational and realistic suggestions of the Northern side, Chon Tu-hwan must take concrete measures to remove the obstacles in the way of reunification.

XINHUA CITES REPORT ON MAC MEETING IN KOREA

OW241230 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 24 (XINHUA) -- The Korean Military Armistice Commission held its 410th meeting in Panmunjom yesterday at the request of the Korean-Chinese side in connection with recent U.S. reinforcements in South Korea, according to a KCNA report.

Han Chu-kyong, senior member of the Korean-Chinese side, pointed out at the meeting that recent U.S. electronic and "A-10" aircraft reinforcements in South Korea were in violation of the armistice agreement. This would worsen the tension and increase the danger of a war in Korea, he declared. He recalled that the U.S. and the South Korean authorities took a series of actions recently to disturb peace in the Korean Peninsula. This made it clear that the source of tension and the danger of a war came from the South, he noted. Han Chu-kyong said effective measures must be taken to end all this. The U.S. should withdraw its forces from South Korea as soon as possible he added.

VIETNAMESE PROVOCATIONS IN BORDER AREA REPORTED

OW291610 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1453 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, 29 Jan (XINHUA) -- During the Spring Festival period, Vietnamese troops frequently carried out armed provocations against China's border regions in Guangxi and Yunnan, killing and wounding many Chinese border residents.

From 18 to 28 January the Vietnamese troops opened fire at Guangxi border region 14 times, firing more than 380 bullets; they bombarded the region 14 times, firing 357 shells.

On 22 January commune member Tan Jianmao, of the Heping production brigade of the Shuikou commune in Longzhou, Guangxi, went to the Nahe brigade in the neighboring village to visit a relative. On his way home, Vietnamese troops fired at him. He was killed on the spot with two bullets in his head. His satchel, cloth shoes and other things were seized by the Vietnamese troops.

On the same day Huang Fangxia, a woman commune member of the Liwu production team of the Naliang commune in Fangcheng County, Guangxi, was planting sugarcane in a field. The Vietnamese troops intensively fired more than 20 bullets at her. She escaped by a hair's breadth after our militiamen did all they could to save her life.

On 25 January when the masses in Dongxing township in Fengcheng Multinational Autonomous County were dancing and singing to jubilantly celebrate the Spring Festival, the Vietnamese troops fiercely opened fire with light and heavy machine guns, and forced the masses to stop their activities.

The Vietnamese troops also incessantly carried out reconnaissance harassment and assaults, firing bullets and shells into the border areas in Funing, Malipo, Maguan and Hekou in Yunnan.

On 19 January Vietnamese troops fired bullets and shells into the Qiaotao area of the Hekou Yao nationality Autonomous County, disrupting a fair of the border residents prior to the Spring Festival by firing 9 rounds of mortar shells and more than 300 anti-aircraft gun bullets. From 22 to 24 January, Vietnamese troops incessantly fired bullets and shells at the Basa area and the Shanyao station in Hekou County. On 25 January, Vietnamese troops fired at the border area in Hekou County and hurled packs of dynamite into the area continuously for more than 3 hours.

During the festival, Vietnamese troops also dispatched armed personnel to intrude into China's border area in Yunnan to lay mines. They wounded two of our border residents on 26 January.

BEIJING SEES ANTI GOVERNMENT STRUGGLE IN SRV

OW291446 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jan 82

[From the "International Current Events" program]

[Text] We now introduce the Vietnamese people's armed struggle against their government.

The Le Duan clique's perverse actions have evoked the Vietnamese people's discontent and resistance. Nowadays, workers' slowdowns, peasants' strikes and young students' and retired servicemen's parades and demonstrations frequently take place in Vietnam. The armed antigovernment activities in northern, southern and western parts of the country are especially more frequent. This has become a big headache for the Le Duan clique.

In recent years, the Vietnamese people's antigovernment activities have expanded. In 1978 an internal circular of the General Staff Department of Vietnam's People's Army only stated that there were antigovernment activities in the western part of the country. Recently, Vietnamese papers and radio stations have disclosed that armed resistance struggles of the antigovernment forces have occurred in the northern part of Vietnam. So-called riots encompassing one or two hamlets have taken place in Ha Tuyen, Hoang Lien Son and Quang Ninh Provinces. In some coastal cities, incidents such as seizing arms and inciting riots have occurred. According to foreign papers and wire services, in the area from Hau Giang to Da Nang -- throughout the whole area of what was formerly South Vietnam -- resistance activities have been reported. The most active resistance, however, has concentrated in the areas neighboring Laos and Kampuchea.

The Vietnamese people's armed resistance struggle has developed from a small scale to a relatively larger scale. Over the past year or more, the Vietnamese authorities have launched suppression campaigns on several occasions. Yet, instead of being eliminated, this resistance struggle spread. In August and September 1981, the antigovernment forces in the western part of Vietnam launched attacks on many occasions, killing and wounding over 100 government troops. According to official government information, the Vietnamese regular army had to throw in a whole company or battalion to counter the armed antigovernment forces. In some cases, fighting lasted for more than 10 days. This shows the tremendous strength of the antigovernment armed forces. It has been reported that these armed forces throughout the country are 20,000 strong.

These forces have the support of the Vietnamese people. Vietnamese papers have disclosed that the antigovernment armed force in western Vietnam controls some remote villages and has established extensive networks, some permanent footholds and, in the dense woods, a liaison corridor. Members of the antigovernment armed forces have even infiltrated into some militia organizations and become military commanders at the village level. Local people constantly provide them with grain, weapons and ammunition. This proves that armed antigovernment activities in Vietnam have a mass foundation and the masses give them cover and support.

The Vietnamese people's armed struggle against the Le Duan clique is just beginning. The antigovernment armed forces are vastly outnumbered by the government troops at present. However, as long as the Le Duan clique stubbornly pursues reactionary policies at home and abroad, the Vietnamese people will certainly persist in their armed struggle against the government and continue to deal blows to the Le Duan clique's dark rule.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTS ON TET FESTIVAL IN HANOI

HK281218 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jan 82 p 3

[Article by Tong Chang [6639 2490]: "But..."]

[Text] The Tet festival is one of the traditional festivals in Vietnam. Ordinarily, the Vietnamese people should be happily passing this joyful Tet festival since it has been nearly 7 years since Vietnam won nationwide liberation.

However, notices announcing the postponement of supply deliveries due to shortage of such items as powdered milk, sugar and soap have been found in HANOI MOI nearly every day in the past few days. Very often, urban inhabitants are not able to buy grain even at high prices. The goods shelves are all empty in Hanoi's biggest nonstaple food bazaars -- the Dong Xuan Bazaar and the multiple market. Although there are a few commodities displayed in some counters, their prices are terribly high. Pork is sold at the negotiated price of 58 dong per kilogram and beef at 75 dong. In the free market, hyacinth beans are sold at 12 dong per kilogram, tomatoes at 20 dong and carrots at 28 dong.... All prices are soaring. As an average, they are 1,000 percent higher than those 8 years ago. Inhabitants found in Hanoi's streets sighed, "What a bitter life! It is simply unbearable!"

"The sounds of firecrackers send off the old year and the peach wood charms welcome the new." To the Vietnamese people, although the Tet festival has come, where can they find any sign of spring? The aggressive expansionist policy of the Hanoi government remains unchanged. What the Vietnamese people have heard is not the sounds of firecrackers but booms of cannons from Kampuchea. What they have welcomed is not a vigorous new spring but another year of bitter struggle. "What a bitter life! It is simply unbearable!" If only such a dismal and sad spring would not come to the Vietnamese people again.

BELJING INTERVIEWS 'EMINENT' KAMPUCHEAN MONK

OW291256 Beijing XINHUA in English 1219 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, January 29 (XINHUA) -- The sole imperative problem for the Kampuchean people to solve now is to liberate their own motherland and make it an independent state, declared eminent Monk Pel Long in a recent interview with Radio Peking reporters in the Phnom Melai region of western Kampuchea.

Monk Pel Long who is currently on a visit to his homeland after a separation of some 57 years, stressed at the interview that the whole Kampuchean people, both at home and abroad, should unite as one and bend all their efforts to ousting the Vietnamese aggressors from Kampuchea.

The interview was carried in the PEOPLE'S DAILY here today.

Though at the advanced age of 92, Monk Pel Long still has very good memory. He said that he left Kampuchea in 1925. He had done research in Buddhism for 40 years in India, stayed in Britain for five years and now took up residence in the United States. He had been a lecturer on Buddhism in universities of some European countries and the United States.

He said a good number of Kampuchean residents in the United States are giving their minds to the future of their motherland. "Though I have been living abroad for many long years. I am concerned about the destiny of my motherland," he said.

He recalled that the Kampucheans had aided Vietnam in the war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation. But after the end of the war, Vietnam invaders drove them out of their homeland. This was extremely unfortunate, he said.

Referring to his current visit to Kampuchea, Monk Pel Long said that the Vietnamese aggressors are carrying on a war of genocide against the Kampuchean nation. But he has seen that the Kampuchean people are all willing to lay down their lives for the salvation of their motherland. He said that the Government of Democratic Kampuchea is the main force fighting against the Vietnamese aggressors and for the liberation of the Kampuchean motherland. Without the efforts of the Democratic Kampuchean Government, Kampuchea would fall into the hands of Vietnam and Kampuchea's seat in the United Nations would be taken by Vietnam, Monk Pel Long stressed.

RENMIN RIBAO HAILS IRAN-IRAQ PRISONER AGREEMENT

HK310322 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jan 82 p 6

[Short commentary: "A Positive Step"]

[Text] Iran and Iraq reached agreement on 26 January allowing families to visit prisoners of war of both sides. This is the first agreement the countries have reached since the war between them started.

As UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar said, this is "a positive step" which will assist the search for peace between the two countries.

The war between Iran and Iraq has now been going on for 16 months. This protracted war has already claimed thousands of lives and left tens of thousands homeless and miserable. It has also done tremendous damage to the oil industry of both countries and cost huge sums of money that could have been used to improve the people's living standards. Apart from bringing suffering to the people of both countries, the war has also directly threatened security and peace in the Gulf region and the Middle East, caused disharmony among the Islamic nations, and weakened the Arab world's strength in uniting to resist the enemy. This war, in which neither side gains, can only afford chances to the Israeli expansionists and the superpowers.

Iran and Iraq are both Islamic countries; both have suffered long periods of colonialist and imperialist aggression and oppression, and today both face the task of consolidating national independence and developing national economy. There is no fundamental interests between the two countries, and it is completely possible for them to get along with each other in a friendly way in accordance with the five principles of peaceful coexistence. The complex border issues and certain other contradictions between the two countries are after all problems left over from the colonialist period in history, and can be solved through peaceful consultations. Even if they cannot be solved for the time being, they can first be shelved to await solution when the time is ripe. We hope that this agreement allowing families to visit prisoners of war on both sides will be the start in dispersing the warclouds, so that the bright beams of peace can appear over Arabia.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS 'COSTLY' IRANIAN-IRAQI WAR

HK310624 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jan 82 p 6

["News Roundup" article by Tan Shuhong [6223 2885 7703]: "Why Can't Iran and Iraq Stop Fighting?"]

[Text] Iran and Iraq have reached an agreement on allowing families to visit prisoners of war on both sides. This has attracted cautious attention from all quarters.

The war between these 2 countries has now entered its 17th month. After the war broke out, many countries and international organizations made many attempts to halt it, but all of them failed. At the beginning of this year, Arab states including Syria and Kuwait again expressed their willingness to mediate. However, the mediation was rejected by both sides before it started.

This war is a catastrophe for both countries. According to reports, since the war started, both sides have lost 30,000 lives, and tens of thousands are homeless. Both sides have lost several billion dollars in economic damage, the oil installations -- the economic lifeline of both countries -- have suffered varying degrees of destruction, and their oil exports have fallen sharply. But when is the war going to end?

At present each side is sticking to its view, and there is no basis for negotiations. Iran says that negotiations can only take place if Iraqi forces unconditionally withdraw from the Iranian territory they have occupied, both sides accept the ruling of the international court on which is the aggressor, and the aggressor pays compensation for war damage. The Iranian foreign minister recently stated there cannot be the slightest concession on any of these three conditions. Although Iraq has often expressed its hope that "this war will end now," and said that "it is ready to cease fire at any time," President Husayn has also said that the war can only end if responsible persons in Iran decide on a ceasefire and are prepared to recognize Iraq's border, otherwise, Iraq can continue the war until it has "gained its legitimate rights." Iraq's First Vice Premier Ramadan recently declared, "This war cannot end unless the present regime in Iran is completely toppled." Hence, the conditions put forward by both sides are virtually unacceptable to each other.

Militarily, Iran has become ever more active on the battlefield and holds a slight advantage. After the war broke out in September 1980, Iraq occupied in stages Iranian territory to a depth of 3 to 18 miles along 600 miles of Iran's western border. At that time Iran was relatively passive on the battlefield because the country was embroiled in internal problems, while its relations with the United States were tense because of the hostage issue. The war fell into a stalemate for quite a long time after that phase.

Iran started to counterattack after last May, and recovered some of its lost territory in Khuzestan, the oil-rich province in the south of the country. The Iraqi side suffered heavy casualties in this action. The Iranian forces then broke the Iraqi three-sided encirclement of the oil city of Abadan. They also fought a big battle on the southern front in the region around the major Iraqi town of Bostan, and cut the Iraqi battlefield running 1,200 kilometers from south to north inside the Iranian border. Iran recently launched a fresh offensive on the western front and won back some territory south of Susangerd. The battlefield situation thus changed in favor of Iran.

In these circumstances, Iran hopes to continue the fight.

Although the oil installations of both countries have suffered varying degrees of damage in the war, both of them recently partially revived oil production and export. Apart from its foreign exchange reserves of \$30 billion, Iraq has also received loans totalling \$14 billion from the Gulf states. Iran too still has a certain amount of foreign exchange and gold reserves. Iranian Premier Musavi says that Iran has no need to borrow from foreign countries since it receives enough income from its oil. As far as military logistics are concerned, Iran has ample manpower available, and its forces currently total 350,000. After the war began, the revolution guards, who are loyal to the Islamic regime, greatly expanded their forces. Although Iraq's regular army numbers only 200,000, the militia were greatly strengthened after the war broke out and amounted to 380,000 by the beginning of this year, 160,000 more than when the war began. Neither side is using its navy and air force much in the war. From this it is evident that there is not much gap between the two sides in economic and military strength. Although neither side at present possess sufficient superiority to defeat its adversary, they should both be able to continue fighting for a time.

International public opinion holds that this protracted and costly war has caused tremendous losses to the life and property of the people of both countries and does not benefit their economic construction and development, while also being unfavorable for the antihegemonic struggle and unity and cooperation of the Gulf states. The Soviet Union and the United States, the two superpowers, are currently taking advantage of this war to step up their rivalry in the Gulf region, bringing still more turmoil to the Middle East. Hence, hopes are universal that both sides will soon stop fighting and settle their differences peacefully. At present people take the agreement allowing families to visit prisoners of war on both sides as a hopeful sign. However it remains necessary to observe developments to see whether this will lead to peaceful solutions on a larger scale.

PRC ISLAMIC ASSOCIATION GROUP LEAVES FOR IRAN

OW311644 Beijing XINHUA in English 1636 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, January 31 (XINHUA) -- A China Islamic Association delegation led by Haj Iliyas Shen Xiaxi, vice-president of the association, left here for Tehran today at the invitation of the Iranian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The delegation will take part in the celebrations of the third anniversary of the Islamic revolution.

PRC, YAR SIGN AGREEMENT ON CIVIL AVIATION

OW311558 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Text] San'a', January 31 (XINHUA) -- An agreement of cooperation on civil aviation transportation between China and the Yemen Arab Republic was signed here today. Lin Zheng, vice director of the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China, and Hamid Gumas, vice chairman of the Yemeni general administration of civil aviation and meteorology, signed the agreement. Also present at the ceremony was Chinese Ambassador Zhong Hanjiu.

PAPER ANALYZES SITUATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

HK281422 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jan 82 p 7

[Article by Xu Dewen [1776 1795 2429]: "Reviewing and Forecasting Events in Southern Africa"]

[Text] The year 1981 was marked by new developments in the struggle that the people in southern Africa wage against racism and for national emancipation and economic independence.

In 1980, Zimbabwe won independence and has scored gratifying achievements in consolidating its independently developed economy and in other fields. The GNP for 1981 increased by 7 percent. An overall bumper agricultural harvest was achieved. There was enough grain to meet its own needs and to export. Over 1 million refugees were resettled. The job of organizing a unified national army loyal to the government was completed. Also, a plot to harass and subvert by the reactionary regime in South Africa was also smashed.

The stability and development of Zimbabwe has stimulated unity and cooperation among the African countries in this region. In July last year, the second meeting of heads of state of the southern Africa development and coordination conference decided to establish a standing secretariat to put this regional organization on a permanent basis. This was of positive significance in uniting countries in southern Africa, reducing economic dependence on South Africa and winning economic independence.

While persistently carrying out armed struggle, the South West African People's Organization has made continuous and tireless efforts in solving the Namibia problem through peaceful talks, thus forcing the South African authorities to seriously consider the new program put forth by five Western countries in solving the Namibia problem and the revised program submitted by the frontline countries of Africa. Western countries are still continuously carrying out activities to achieve a new breakthrough in the matter of independence for Namibia.

Any progress made in solving the problem of independence for Namibia has a stimulating effect on the struggle of the people of South Africa. In May last year, the people of South Africa boycotted the authorities' activities marking the 20th anniversary of the founding of the "Republic of South Africa." A spectacular nationwide work stoppage and school boycott campaign was touched off, causing a big shock to the ruling group of South Africa.

In order to go a step further in the struggle against cruelty, the African National Congress of South Africa has set 1982 as "the year for unified action." The Azanian Africanist conference also has a campaign afoot to strengthen internal struggle. The trend toward united struggle on the part of various nationalist organizations is developing.

The South African authorities are continuously carrying out plans at home for the make-believe independence of "black homelands." They are energetically cultivating "domestic supporters" and continuously seeking various excuses to harass neighboring countries and to even carry out a series of armed intrusions into Angola and other countries -- in an attempt to prevent the latter from supporting the just struggle of the Namibian people and the people of South Africa. The outrageous measures on the part of the South African authorities have aroused the condemnation of African and world opinion. The UN declaration of 1982 as an international year for mobilizing sanctions against the South African racist regime shows that the South African regime has become more isolated internationally.

Prompted by a desire to counter Soviet infiltration and expansionist efforts in southern Africa, an area on which the Soviet Union has cast covetous eyes, the United States has tried to step up its efforts in the region in order to maintain the U.S. strategic position and its economic and other interests there. On the basis of showing bias toward South Africa, the United States is seeking to solve the racist conflicts in southern Africa through peaceful means and through gradual advances, economic aid and other methods, in order to bring about Namibia's independence and avoid trouble thus leaving no door open for the Soviet Union. The U.S. approach has shown definite results. But the Soviet Union for its part, has also tried by every means to consolidate its established position and is using military aid as a bait and biding its time. It can be foretold that the contest between the United States and the Soviet Union in southern Africa will never abate. The situation in this region will remain uncertain.

BRIEFS

IRAQI ARMY DAY -- Beijing, 6 Jan (XINHUA) -- Badri Karim Kazim, Iraqi ambassador to China, gave a reception in the embassy here to day to mark the 61st anniversary of the founding of the Iraqi Armed Forces. Wu Xiuquan, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, was among the guests. [Text] Beijing XINHUA in English 1232 GMT 6 Jan 82 OW]

RENMIN RIBAO ON LATIN AMERICAN ECONOMIES

HK291312 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jan 82 p 7

[Special commentary by Yao Chuntao [1202 2504 3447]: "From the Past Year to the New Year -- Prospects for the Economic Situation in Latin America"]

[Text] Amid the uproar of depression in the Western world, Latin America also experienced a recession of unprecedented proportion in 1981. The economic growth of 1.2 percent for the whole region last year was the lowest in more than 30 years. Some countries have called for economizing on food and clothing and returning to the frugal and simple life of the 1960's, but some are confidently making preparations to overcome their difficulties and to usher in a year of new prosperity. Therefore, the future of economic development of this region for the current year has already become a matter of widespread concern.

There are 32 independent countries in Latin America at present and 11 places which have not yet acquired their independence. Since World War II, Latin America has been one of the regions in the Third World with faster economic growth. According to statistics, the annual growth rate of the whole region has all along been maintained at above 5 percent, and some of the countries have even witnessed an "economic miracle." Even during the period from 1976 to 1980 when the economy of the capitalist world was on the decline, the average annual growth rate of this region still amounted to 5.2 percent. Why the sudden drop from the sustained high?

On the whole, it is mainly due to the relentless impact of the worldwide economic recession. The abnormal economic structure of most Latin American countries has made them more dependent on foreign assistance. They rely on exports for their main source of income and on loans for their development funds. Their economic development is often conditioned by external conditions. As a result of the economic retrenchment and reduced demand on the part of the industrialized nations, the adoption of increasingly stringent protectionist measures and the fact that some of these nations have even dumped their reserves to force down the prices of raw materials internationally, the exports of Latin America have been subjected to increasing restrictions and losses. Even more serious was the universal raising of interest rates on the international money market last year, for this has greatly increased the heavy debt burden of those Latin American countries which have borrowed beyond their limit.

Naturally, conditions in all the Latin American countries are not the same, and they all have their own particular conditions which affect their economic development. For example, because of a change in administration, the policies of some countries have lost their continuity and this has resulted in economic chaos; because of political unrest, there is an exodus of capital from some countries and production cannot be normalized; because of dictatorship and corrupt economic management, some countries are plagued by crises. However, there are also some countries which have still managed to maintain a higher economic growth rate despite the impact of worldwide economic recession.

Among the countries in South America, two of those which have suffered a bigger decrease in economic growth are Brazil and Argentina (3-percent and 6-percent respectively). Among the countries in Central America, the total output value of El Salvador has fallen by 9 percent for the second consecutive year. Mexico and Paraguay have continued to maintain a higher rate of growth (8-percent and 8.5-percent respectively), moreover, the economies of Peru, Panama and Uruguay have also improved slightly.

This year, although some people are predicting that the economy of the Western world will pick up, it appears that this will need more time. Looking back on the past, the prospects for the new year can more or less be divided into the following categories:

1. Countries with relatively stable economic development will be able to maintain their growth. Mexico, for example, has a comparatively long period of political stability as well as an industrial and agricultural base. It also has an enormous amount of nontrade income from tourism. On top of that, it has achieved fine development in oil production in recent years. The unfavorable price for crude oil and other exports which reduced Mexico's income by nearly \$10 billion last year still did not affect its economic growth. This year, by paying more attention to agriculture and increasing exports, its prospects will be even brighter. Paraguay has maintained its economic growth in recent years. The president of the central bank of this country has predicted that the economic situation for the new year will be even better than that of last year.

2. The economies of those countries with greater decrease in growth will grow again. In the case of Brazil, people have estimated that there will be an increase in the exports of this country in the new year and that the trade surplus will increase from \$1.3 billion dollars to \$3 billion dollars. Moreover, expenditure on oil will be reduced and payments due on foreign debts will not be as high as in last year. Leading members of the economic circles in Brazil have estimated that economic growth will rise from the zero basis of last year to about 4 or 5 percent this year. After the new Argentinian president came to office, he proceeded to solve the economic problems and adopted a series of measures for economic retrenchment. The chaotic situation has already taken a turn for the better.

3. The economies of those countries which depend on oil or a single product will be mixed. Western news agencies have commented that as a result of the international oil glut and falling prices, the "oil boom" era has ended for Uruguay and Venezuela. If they do not quickly change the economic structure of depending on a single product, their economic future is not very promising.

4. The economic situation of those countries which suffer from political unrest will continue to deteriorate. Especially for those countries in Central America, there will be a reduction in foreign investment and an outflow of national capital because of the continued violence. Some of them will become heavily indebted and nobody will lend them money. Production will be paralyzed and the market will become chaotic. Consequently, problems will pile up and development will be very difficult.

In conclusion, although the "miracle" of the past will no longer be in evidence in Latin America in the new year, the economic growth rate of the entire region will still be higher than that of last year. This is because there are signs that the economic situation of several of the major countries, the production value of which constitutes more than two-thirds of the total domestic production value of this region, is improving. At the same time, we can also see that because of economic recession and increased unemployment, more people will have to tighten their belts in quite a number of countries.

CHEN MUHUA WARNS OF POPULATION EXPLOSION

HK310046 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 31 Jan 82 p 1

[Report: "Vice Premier Chen Fears Repeat of '60s Baby Boom"]

[Text] A strong warning against a repeat of China's baby boom of the 1960's has been issued by Vice Premier Chen Muhua.

She says in the latest edition of the mass circulation magazine OUTLOOK that population control is a matter "for much apprehension."

"China's population growth rate has dropped to less than 1.2 per cent, but the question of over-population is still most worrying," she told the magazine.

She regretted that not all Chinese realised what a heavy burden it was for the country to move ahead with its modernisation programme with a population of a billion people.

The problem has been aggravated by last year's agricultural boom, which prompted a record number of young people to get married. "But," she complained, "family planning is no longer strictly observed and the population growth rate last year exceeded the target."

Marriageable

"The hundreds of millions who were born during the decade of uncontrolled growth in the 1960's are now entering marriageable age. If they are not guided into the orbit of family planning, it will be almost impossible to keep our population within the limit of 1.2 billion at the end of the century."

Vice Premier Chen said that although China was a vast country with rich resources, it was really not at all rich when assessed on a per capita basis.

China's grain output was 318 million tons in 1980, almost the same as the United States, but its grain output per person was only 325 kilogrammes, which ranked very low in the world.

"Another reason China must control its population growth is its shortage of arable land, which, amounting to only 0.1 hectare per person, ranks 24th among the 26 countries with a population above 50 million in the world," she said. "Our arable land per person is only one-seventeenth that of Canada, one-eighth that of U.S., one-seventh that of USSR and one-third that of France."

More Mouths

"Some peasants may think, having more children will give them more hands to work on the farm and bring more income. They have, perhaps, forgotten that more children will mean less income per person, but more mouths to feed."

Vice Premier Chen said eugenics must not be neglected, because it was directly related to the health and intelligence of the Chinese nation.

"China now has more than one million patients suffering from congenital mental deficiency, while the level of education of its population in general ranks comparatively low in the world," Chen said. "Against 454 collegians in every 10,000 Americans and 183 in every 10,000 Japanese, there are only 14 in every 10,000 Chinese."

"This shows China still has a long way to go to bring its intellectual level up to world standard, and we can not realise it without enforcing a strict population control," Vice Premier Chen said.

The vice premier's family planning plea coincided with the publication of population figures in WEN-HUI BAO. They show that 33 babies are born every minute of every day in China. Eleven people die every minute.

CHINA DAILY ON CUTTING INFLATED BUREAUCRACY

HK300102 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 30 Jan 82 p 4

["Opinion" column by CHINA DAILY commentator: "Two Tasks To Be Done"]

[Text] Prolonged applause greeted Li Xiannian, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, when he announced on Lunar New Year's Day that the party and government were to carry out two tasks in the coming year: drastic trimming of the over-staffed state apparatus and prosecution of cadres charged with law-breaking in the economic field.

To cut down the number of employees on the state payroll and lower the average age have been repeatedly mentioned in official statements during the past two years. But it was not until Premier Zhao Ziyang made his state of the nation report last November that a deadline was envisioned. It aims primarily at overcoming bureaucratism and enhancing efficiency of work, hence it is a "strategic measure," as the premier put it, in the present modernization drive.

Growing ballooning of government organs is a result of a historical process peculiar to China. The Chinese Communist Party led and relied on millions of labouring people in the struggle to overthrow the Kuomintang regime. When state power changed hands in 1949, their numbers further increased as a result of the communists' policy of taking over the Kuomintang personnel en bloc, i.e., letting no one be unemployed.

Veterans

More than two million veterans, who joined the revolution in various stages before 1949, still remain at their jobs. Much bigger in number are those who joined the ranks at all levels of the government after 1949, including college graduates. As a rule, no government employee is dismissed unless he has committed grave political or criminal offences.

A large-scale reshuffle took place at the outset of the "Cultural Revolution" (1966-1976). Hundreds of thousands of party and government officials were sent to the countryside for manual labor. The places they left were filled by new cadres. After the "Cultural Revolution" ended up in 1976, the newly promoted officials remained intact as a whole when the old, persecuted ones were eventually rehabilitated and restored to their original posts. This also accounts for the large-scale overstaffing of present Chinese officialdom.

The veterans who survived revolutionary wars and upheavals prior to the founding of the People's Republic are generally held in high esteem by the people; they are the mainstay of the state. But so numerous are those holding ministerial rank that some government branches have a dozen or more vice-ministers and three or four times as many bureau chiefs as needed.

What makes the inflated bureaucracy even worse is the senility of the cadres. Modernisation requires efficient, vigorous leadership, which can better be provided by youthful persons with expertise.

Useful Work

There is no question of unemployment even if a considerable proportion of the administrative officials is relieved of their present posts. The older ones are guaranteed a pension no less than their salaries, whereas others can be shifted to educational or other useful work. The general anticipation is that the process can be carried through with determination at the central government level. When the central government leads well, the provinces will benefit from its experience.

Another hard nut the party is set to crack is trying some criminal cases in the economic field, especially those involving some cadres in responsible positions. The authorities have recently dealt with a number of cases. It is those cases of bribery and corruption involving responsible cadres that the people and the party now want to deal with by an iron hand. Nothing can prevent meting out proper judgment against these criminals.

RENMIN RIBAO LAUDS SHANXI PREFECTURE'S CHANGES

HK010936 Beijing RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jan 82 p 3

[Report by Wong Aisheng [3769 5337 3932] and Jin Xuesu [2516 1331 5685]: "Gratifying Changes Have Taken Place in Yuncheng Prefecture in Shanxi -- Ultraleftist Influence Has Been Eliminated, the Leading Group Reorganized, Unity Strengthened and Spirit Heightened"]

[Text] Over the past 2 years in Yuncheng Prefecture in Shanxi, the ultraleftist influence has been eliminated and the people's standard of living has been further improved. Commenting happily on the situation, the peasants say: people formerly without grain now have grain; those who formerly had coarse food grain have flour and rice now; those formerly without money have money now and those formerly living in dilapidated houses now live in new houses.

Yuncheng Prefecture is a well-known cotton- and wheat-growing area in Shanxi Province. Of the 9.3 million mu of cultivated land in the 13 districts of the prefecture, 3.9 million mu are irrigated fields. This is an average of 1.1 mu per person. It is all flat land, and the natural conditions are very good. However, after the smashing of the "gang of four," Zhang Huaiying, the former party secretary of the prefecture, violated the policies of the party Central Committee. He set up his own criteria for investigations and using various pretexts, persecuted a large number of cadres and other people for the purpose of retaliation. In agriculture, he arbitrarily promoted ultraleftist methods. On the pretext of "really learning from Dazhai," he blindly ordered the expansion of wheat fields, and in this way squeezed out farmland originally intended for the planting of cotton, industrial crops and alfalfa. In some places, he even set the target of producing "1,000 jin of grain per mu" and advocated planting more Chinese sorghum, which disturbed the equilibrium of the internal structure of agriculture. The guidelines and policies of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee of the party could not be well implemented. Production came to a halt and the people's standard of living could not achieve the needed improvement. Just as the peasants said: "the tools for digging gold are looked after, but there is not a single cent in the pocket." In short, the state of there being a lack of money and a shortage of grain had not been changed to any great extent.

The party Central Committee and the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee were deeply concerned about the problem of Yuncheng Prefecture. They sent an investigation team to the locality and, relying on the populace, thoroughly unveiled everything concerning Zhang Huaiying. The leading group of the party committee was reorganized.

The reorganized Yuncheng Prefecture CCP Committee resolutely implemented the guidelines and policies of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. It carried out the directives on work in Shanxi Province given by Comrade Hu Yaobang and other leading cadres of the central authorities representing the party's Central Committee. It firmly redressed the grievances suffered by Comrade Wang Jingkong, the former deputy party secretary of the prefectoral committee, and by other cadres and people in the course of the last investigation. In all, the cases of 1,520 people were redressed and 412 cadres who had been wrongly dismissed or suspended from their posts were reinstated. With the rectification of the errors, a state of unity and cheerfulness prevailed in the prefecture. People in the cities and in the countryside felt deeply satisfied, an upright spirit prevailed, and social order was in good shape. In 1981, the number of criminal cases sharply declined in districts such as Hejin, Shaxian and Ruicheng, while in the prefecture as a whole, the number of criminal court cases in the second half of 1981 dropped by 172 cases compared with the first half of the year.

In Yuncheng Prefecture, 99.9 percent of the production teams adopted the production responsibility system linking remuneration to output (of which the "double-contract" system was adopted by 87.2 percent). It may be said: "In assigning responsibility to a person, land becomes a treasure chest; and in assigning responsibility to a household, the two hands become a ready source of money." The peasants did their sowing with due consideration for soil conditions. They readjusted the internal structure of agriculture, tapped the soil's hidden potential and paid attention to economic effect.

In 1981, even under the unfavorable conditions of drought and waterlogging, a bumper harvest of grain, peanuts, sesame, melons and vegetables, but not cotton, was reaped. The gross grain output of the prefecture amounted to over 2.23 billion jin, an increase of 5.3 percent over 1980. The gross agricultural yield amounted to over 620 million yuan, an increase of 25 percent over 1980. Of this the yield from diversified economic activities was over 300 million yuan, an increase of 10 percent over 1980 while the output of edible oils amounted to over 48 million jin, an increase of 490 percent over 1980.

Though rejoicing in their bumper harvests, people in Yuncheng Prefecture did not forget the needs of the state. The state's purchase quota of grain was overfulfilled by over 10 million jin, while the state's purchases of cotton were also carried out at a rapid rate. The per capita grain ration of the prefecture was 373 jin, an increase of 34 jin over 1980. It is estimated that in 1981, the per capita income was 85.70 yuan, an increase of 6.30 yuan over 1980. There were 349 households with an average income distribution of 1,000 yuan or more, 50 production teams with an average income distribution of 500 yuan or more and 11 production brigades with an average income distribution of 300 yuan or more. In the whole prefecture, 1,613 poor teams became fairly well-to-do teams. The peasants joyously celebrated their bumper harvests. Some of the production teams especially invited drama troupes to perform in the countryside while some hired special cinema shows. The country fairs were especially bustling with activity. Agricultural and sideline products were plentiful, while the price of grain was stable. When the peasants had money in their hands, the first thing they did was attend to the production needs. Commune members in the whole prefecture joined together and purchased 3,517 large, medium-sized and small tractors and some 10,246 medium-sized and small farm tools. This was an increase of 100 percent over 1980. Individual peasants bought a total of over 5,000 tons of chemical fertilizer and over 50,000 head of large livestock. The chemical fertilizer produced by the 13 small chemical fertilizer plants of the prefecture had at one stage been stockpiled because of marketing difficulties. In 1981, during the wheat planting season, all the fertilizer was sold.

Following the progress made in production, the standard of living of the peasant population was further improved. The amount of the peasants' savings deposits in the prefecture amounted to over 100 million yuan, an increase of 46.9 percent over 1980. On the average, each peasant had 31 yuan of savings deposits. Over the last 2 years, commune members in the prefecture have built a total of some 300,000 new houses. In Yuanqu County, which is located in the Zhong Tiao Mountains, the collectives' income, accumulation, income distribution to the commune members, and grain ration have all been greatly increased. In the last 2 years, the peasants there have built over 30,000 new houses. On the average, one person in four has a new house. For many years, the Hanyang people's commune of Yongji County had a grain ration of only 200 jin per capita. Each year it consumed over 6 million jin of grain repurchased from the state and it owed the state debts amounting to 800,000 yuan. In 1981, the peasants there planted crops that were suited to the soil and enlarged by 6,000 mu the plantation areas for industrial crops such as cotton, peanuts, sesame, melons and vegetables. As a result, its gross income was increased by 460,000 yuan, the per-capita income distribution was increased by 120 yuan, and the grain ration was increased to more than 400 jin per person.

HONGQI: 'GANG OF FOUR' COMEBACK IMPOSSIBLE

HK300250 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 2, 16 Jan 82 pp 11-12

[Ideological commentary by Shi Jian [0670 6015]: "The Progressive Forces Are Bound To Triumph Over the Decadent Forces"]

[Text] Over 5 years ago, our party carried out the people's will by smashing the counter-revolutionary clique of the "gang of four" which had committed countless crimes and deserved to be brought to judgment. This was a great victory of historic significance for the progressive forces over the decadent forces in China's socialist period.

Since the downfall of the "gang of four," especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, our party has led the people in bringing order out of chaos on various fronts. Thus our country has become stable, the people are united, production has developed and an excellent situation, the likes of which have not been seen since the 1960's, has emerged. The broad masses of people and some people of insight abroad unanimously have praised this excellent situation. However, there are still a small number of people in our ranks who are perplexed ideologically and who are beset with worries that the "gang of four" will "rise again" and "stage a comeback." This reflects their lack of confidence in the ability of our party to lead the people in the drive to accomplish the four modernizations as well as their insufficient understanding of the law of historical development.

According to the viewpoint of a historical materialist, human history invariably develops in a way in which the progressive forces are bound to triumph over the decadent forces and the newly emerging classes are bound to replace the declining classes. This is an objective law independent of man's will. Engels said: "In the course of development, all that was previously real becomes unreal, loses its necessity, its right of existence, its rationality. And in the place of moribund reality comes a new, viable reality." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 4, p 212) Has not all human history developed in this way? The slave-owning class and the landlords class were a reality in history, but what happened to them? With the development of history, the newly emerging landlord class triumphed over the decadent slave-owning class and the newly emerging bourgeoisie triumphed over the decadent landlord class. The capitalist system is likewise a "reality," but it will eventually become "unreal" and the socialist system will eventually replace the capitalist system. This change has become an important modern historical process. From the end of the 1920's to the 1940's, Chiang Kai-shek ruled over the country. He commanded massive forces and, with a butcher's knife in one hand and a murderous look on his face, itched to wipe out all of the revolutionary and progressive forces overnight. However, after 22 years of bloody battles, our party led the Chinese people in eventually defeating the most reactionary and decadent force in China's modern history. That the revolutionary and progressive forces should succeed in vanquishing the decadent forces is, fundamentally speaking, due to the fact that the former conforms to the historical trend of the times and reflects the interests and demands of the people while the latter goes against the trend of the times and violates the interests and will of the people.

Naturally, the developments of history do not follow a straight line but have their twists and turns. In the course of historical development, as a result of the decadent forces being temporarily stronger than the progressive forces or the leaders of the progressive forces committing serious mistakes of line, it often occurs that the progressive forces suffer setbacks or even defeats. With respect to the emergence of this tragedy in history, we must be good at seeing through appearances to get at the essence and not be misled by false impressions. The defeat of the progressive forces and the decadent forces holding the upper hand can only be temporary phenomena which will never last long. "A bad experience is the best teacher." So long as the progressive forces conscientiously sum up and draw experiences and lessons and rally their forces, it is not only possible but also unavoidable for them to "rise again" and "stage a comeback."

Here we call to mind an interesting argument in ancient China. Over 2 centuries B.C., Xiang Yu who was known as the "conqueror of Western Chu" was defeated by Liu Bang who was born to a petty official family. Xiang Yu did not have the face to meet the elders and brethren east of the Chang Jiang and so committed suicide by cutting his throat by the Wu Jiang. A lot of comrades know of this historical event. Over 1,000 years later, a poet of the Tang Dynasty, Du Mu, and a politician of the Song Dynasty, Wang Anshi, held two diametrically different views on this historical event. Du Mu wrote a poem entitled "An Inscription on the Wu Jiang Pavillion," expressing his sorrow for Xiang Yu who committed suicide at the Wu Jiang pavillion.

The poem read: "For a military commander, winning or losing a battle is a common occurrence that is often unexpected; it is in the nature of a man to bear shame and humiliation. There were a lot of talented persons among the elders and brethren east of the Chang Jiang; who knows? One could stage a comeback some day." According to Du Mu, Xiang Yu should not have committed suicide. There were a lot of talented persons east of the Chang Jiang. If he had not committed suicide, he could have returned to the east of the Chang Jiang and recruited a large number of qualified persons. There was still a possibility of "staging a comeback." However, Wang Anshi did not agree with Du Mu's view. He also wrote a poem entitled "The Wu Jiang Pavillion" in which he said: "After repeated battles both commanders and fighters were sad and exhausted; the defeat in the central plain made it difficult to turn the tide. Although the brethren were still east of the Chang Jiang, were they willing to stage a comeback with the ruler?" Wang Anshi was worthy of the name "China's reformist of the 11th century" as acclaimed by Lenin, for he noticed that Xiang Yu's defeat was a trend of the times that was irreversible. Although there were still a large number of talented persons to the east of the Chang Jiang, they would not be willing to reverse the inexorable trend of historical development. Xiang Yu was the representative of a major anti-Qin force after the failure of the great peasant uprising led by Chen Sheng and Wu Guang at the end of the Qin Dynasty. He had won numerous battles but he failed because he lavishly granted titles to the nobles and attempted to again enslave the peasants under the feudal lords. Although Liu Bang had suffered numerous defeats, he achieved the final victory because he represented the interests of the newly emerging landlord class and adopted some policies that met some of the peasant's demands. The reasons for the differences in their fates lie in the fact that one was the representative of the progressive forces and the other was the supporter of the decadent forces. Wang Anshi and Du Wu reached different conclusions because they had different appraisals of the situation at that time. One understood clearly the "inexorable" trend of historical development while the other completely failed to notice it. Naturally, there were also instances where the decadent forces "rose again" and "staged a comeback," but that was due to the force in power at that stage being more decadent than the one that had been defeated earlier. Thus we can see that a correct analysis of the situation in a given historical period is a fundamental basis for a correct understanding of the possibility of the decadent forces "staging a comeback."

Will the counterrevolutionary clique of the "gang of four" that has been smashed by the party and the people return to power? In the last few years many people showed great solicitude about this question. However, our party Central Committee is always very sober and has constantly kept great vigilance. In order to prevent the "gang of four" from staging a comeback, our party has led the people to adopt a series of resolute measures. Politically, we have thoroughly exposed the "gang of four" in its true anti-party and antipeople counterrevolutionary colors and have carried out just historical trials of their countless crimes. Ideologically, we have thoroughly criticized and eliminated the "gang of four's" reactionary fallacies and are continuously eliminating their pernicious influence in various fields. Organizationally, we have thoroughly destroyed the "gang of four's" factionalist setup and have stipulated that anyone who began his career by following the "gang of four" in rebellion and anyone who entertains serious factionalism or who has participated in beating, smashing and looting must not be admitted into the leading groups at various levels. If already admitted, he must be resolutely dismissed from the leading groups. As for those who have committed mistakes by following the "gang of four," we have handled their cases in different ways in accordance with the specific natures of their cases and in accordance with the party's policies. By so doing, we have educated and reformed them rather than beating them to death with a big stick. Thus, we have united the majority of them and isolated a few obstinate elements. Now we can safely say that we have already thoroughly destroyed the foundation on which the "gang of four" depended for its existence. Through exposing and criticizing the "gang of four" and handling their cases, we have vigorously educated the broad ranks of cadres and the broad masses of people and made them understand that in our society those who entertain ambition and use schemes and intrigues to achieve this ambition will certainly come to no good end.

Now the key lies in whether we who are in power will live up to the expectations of the people. It will be dangerous, if we who are in power prove to be more rotten than the rotten force we have overthrown or if we commit irreversible mistakes. If we do not do so, it is only a dream that any rotten and degenerate force could try to stage a comeback and restore their rule. How can the "gang of four" be an exception! Therefore, we should educate the broad ranks of our full-time cadres in this historical materialist viewpoint, pay close attention to maintaining our political conformity with the party Central Committee, ensure that we do not commit serious mistakes concerning the political line, strive to prevent and overcome various corrupt practices and maintain our loyalty to the party and the people. By rectifying the party style, we mean essentially that all the cadres in power should have good party style. We should do this educational work well. Once the party style is really rectified, who will follow the "gang of four," even if the ghost of the "gang of four" is still wandering here and there? We must see that the leading group of our party Central Committee is strong and powerful and enjoys the confidence of the masses of people and that our party's line is correct and is supported by the masses of people. This constitutes a reliable guarantee against the comeback of any corrupt force. There certainly are some people in the party who do not live up to the expectations of the people, but their number is small. So long as we, the cadres who are in power at various levels now, maintain conformity with the party Central Committee and steadfastly combat various unhealthy trends so as to bring about a radical change in the party style. our party and state will have a great future and the prospects for socialism will be infinitely beautiful. "History will never retrogress." We should forever remember these well-known words of Mr Lu Xun.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR ON ADVISORY SERVICES

HK290932 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jan 82 p 3

[Commentator's article: "Support the Work of Scientific and Technical Advisory Services"]

[Text] In the process of serving the national economic construction of our country over the past few years, the broad masses of scientific and technical workers have absorbed the experiences of other countries and formed scientific and technical advisory services that are in line with our national conditions.

Such services are divided into two major categories. The first category scientifically serves the leading departments in making policy decisions by collecting ideas and making suggestions for long-term planning, putting forth plans and inspecting major projects. The second category provides technical services to factories and mining enterprises by organizing cooperative efforts and study and research of the urgent, difficult and new problems and problems of shortages in production and construction. Practice over the past year and more has proved that such scientific and technical advisory services are good methods for fully developing and utilizing our mental resources. They are also a good way to socialize our scientific and technical work.

Our country already has a considerable contingent of scientific and technical workers but their distribution is far from balanced. They are mostly concentrated in the units under the CCP Central Committee, military industrial units, big heavy industrial enterprises, major colleges, coastal areas and big cities. The proportion of these scientific and technical workers is very small in light and textile industries, medium and small local enterprises and medium and small cities. The wide rural areas seriously lack a technical force. During the economic readjustment period, a number of the departments and enterprises with larger proportions of scientific and technical workers do not have enough production tasks and, consequently, the tasks of the scientific and technical workers in these units do not take up all their time. Furthermore, a number of the scientific and technical workers in research departments and colleges are also willing, after fulfilling their assigned work, to do more work for the state in their spare time. Therefore we should, at the present stage, organize these scientific and technical workers to carry out the work of scientific and technical services in production, in medium and small cities, medium and small enterprises and the wide rural areas. This is a practical and good method for developing and utilizing mental resources.

Basically speaking, the work of scientific and technical services is organized through the scientific and technical association and its various subordinate bodies. Thus such work is organized and carried out among various trades, scientific departments, other departments and localities more independently and with less influence from individual interests. This situation is in the interests of developing democracy and solving comprehensive scientific and technical problems more objectively and scientifically.

The scientific and technical association and its subordinate bodies are mass organizations and generally they are in a position to carry out work in a social and mass manner. This avoids the bureaucracy that often occurs in government departments and improves efficiency.

Our country has made many scientific achievements since liberation. But because of the shortcomings in our economic system, other systems and policies, the development of many of these achievements has been very slow. Carrying out the work of scientific and technical advisory services will help promote the utilization and development of these achievements. It is imperative to proceed from different needs and organize the scientific and technical workers from different units and different sciences to exchange information, carry out technical transfer, make technical breakthroughs, carry out technical discussions and give technical guidance. All these activities are highly efficient and incur little expense. They will also promote the relations between scientific research departments and production departments and their further development will bring about the emergence of united economic organizations that combine scientific research work with production. We can in no way underestimate the significance of these activities.

Scientific and technical advisory services have many advantages and they must therefore be supported. It is wrong to regard participation in scientific and technical advisory services as "ignoring one's proper occupation" or to hinder such services.

Of course, the purpose of such services must not be geared toward earning greater economic income but toward providing services, thus its purpose differs basically from that of the advisory services in capitalist countries. But the services themselves incur certain expenses and these expenses must be met partially by the state and partially and gradually from the units that ask for and authorize such services through contracts. This is an aspect we have yet to probe into.

MINISTRY OUTLINES 1982 SHIPBUILDING PLAN

OW010613 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] The Sixth Ministry of Machine Building recently called a 1982 planning conference. Although ships totalling 700,000 dun have been contracted for in the past 2 years, the conference decided that continued efforts should be made in 1982 to introduce advanced technologies from foreign countries, raise still higher China's self-sufficiency in manufacturing supplementary equipment and items for shipbuilding, and further expand the shipbuilding market at home and abroad.

The shipbuilding task of the Sixth Ministry of Machine Building in 1982 is, first of all, to better serve the needs of domestic shipping enterprises. Through loan allocations, the ministry has promoted the sales of ships at home. The ministry has by now signed contracts with numerous provinces and municipalities to build some 100 medium and small-sized ships, totalling 114,000 dun.

While going all out to fulfill shipbuilding contracts at home, the Sixth Ministry of Machine Building has also firmly grasped the task of building ships for foreign countries, by making thorough arrangements for the fulfillment of contracts signed with foreign countries in 1982. The first 27,000-dun ship was delivered by Dalian shipyard on 4 January 1982.

Nineteen new ships will be built and delivered by China in 1982 for foreign countries, including three 27,000-dun freighters by Dalian shipyard, three 27,000-dun freighters by Jiangnan shipyard, one 36,000-dun freighter by Hudong shipyard and one 110,000-dun container ship by Guangzhou shipyard. Meanwhile, Dalian shipyard will also complete the task of repairing an oil-drilling rig and manufacturing two new ones by the end of 1982, thus topping the amount of work accomplished in 1981 by 100 percent.

To keep pace with the needs in offshore exploration and exploitation of petroleum, work has been started at Dalian and Guangzhou in 1981 to establish new production centers for offshore oil-drilling platforms, creating the foundation for fulfilling contracts from foreign countries.

YANG YONG, YANG DEZHI GAVE PLA CADRES LESSONS

OW310432 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1404 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, 30 Jan (XINHUA) -- The responsible comrades of the party committee of the PLA General Staff Headquarters gave party lessons today to cadres who are party members at and above the divisional level in various organs under the headquarters. They demanded that leading cadres take the lead in correcting the party style and bringing about a decisive change for the better in rectifying the party style.

The party lessons were given mainly by Yang Yong, second secretary of the CCP Committee of the PLA General Staff Headquarters.

In close connection with the actual situation, Yang Yong praised some party members and cadres who have given full play to the fine style of our party and our army. He also mentioned some persons by name in criticizing the unhealthy tendencies among some party members and cadres. Yang Yong said: In the past few years, the party organizations at all levels of the General Staff Headquarters have done a great deal of work in rectifying party style and scored tremendous achievements. The party style has been improved remarkably and gratifying changes have taken place in party members' spiritual outlook. A host of facts indicate that all unhealthy tendencies not only should be corrected but also can be corrected completely.

Yang Yong said: The party style reflects the party spirit. It is interdependent with the party line. Whether the party line is correct or not and whether the party style is good or bad determines the will of the people. Our experience in history proves that so far as a revolutionary party is concerned, serious difficulties and strong enemies should not be dreaded. What we fear most is our own weakness and laxness. Now the leadership of the party Central Committee is strong. The line and guidelines of the party laid down since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee have been proven to be completely correct after our having put them into practice. The problem is that our party style is not completely correct and that the party's combat strength is not strong enough. Many facts have indicated that the incorrect party style has become an obstacle in implementing the party's line, guidelines and policy and in fulfilling all work assignments. This has directly dampened the enthusiasm of the broad masses of cadres and fighters. In short, everything will fail if we fail to achieve our goal in correcting our party style. Every party member should take the responsibility of bringing about a decisive change for the better in rectifying the party style.

Yang Dezhi, first secretary of the party committee of the General Staff Headquarters, delivered a speech. In his speech, he said: To bring about a change for the better in rectifying the party style in the General Staff Headquarters, we must pay full attention to political discipline and resolutely give top priority to the firm implementation of the party's line, guidelines and policy.

Yang Dezhi demanded that the party committees, political organs and discipline inspection commissions at all levels under the PLA General Staff Headquarters pay full attention to bringing about a decisive change for the better in rectifying the party style. He said: It is necessary to work with tremendous drive, go all-out and carry out work on solid ground. Efforts must be made to carry out such work well from the very beginning of the year to make a good start in fulfilling the 1982 targets put forward by the party Central Committee.

PLA ISSUES CIRCULAR ON AFFORESTATION CAMPAIGN

OW310839 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0041 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 31 Jan (XINHUA) -- The General Staff, General Political and General Logistics Departments of the PLA recently issued a circular urging the whole army to earnestly implement the resolution of the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC on carrying out a nationwide afforestation campaign and carrying out a voluntary afforestation campaign in a widespread, penetrating and sustained manner.

The circular says: The "decision on launching a nationwide voluntary afforestation campaign" made by the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC is an important strategic measure for turning our motherland into a tree-covered country, for taming mountains and rivers and for preserving and improving the ecological environment. It certainly will play an important role in giving impetus to the beautification of the motherland, arousing the people's patriotism and enhancing the building of a rich, prosperous country and a civilized society. The whole army must earnestly study it and energetically propagate it.

The circular says: We must, in the spirit of launching a nationwide voluntary afforestation campaign and in connection with the troops' other assignments, map out or revise our plans for planting trees within the vicinity of our bases. In a way appropriate to local conditions and in accordance with the size of our bases, we must plan rationally and strive to have one living tree for every 15 square meters of land in 3 to 5 years.

The circular adds: In launching a voluntary tree-planting campaign, great efforts must be made in the cultivation of saplings and the development of nurseries for cultivating strong young plants in order to gradually achieve self-sufficiency in young trees. Attention must be given to actual effect. All saplings that have been planted must be properly taken care of to ensure that they will grow. Management and cultivation of the bases' wooded areas must be intensified so that the trees will grow properly.

The circular says: To take charge of afforestation of bases and organize and lead the troops to take part in voluntary afforestation in various localities, afforestation committees should be set up in various corps and larger units and in units which have heavy afforestation assignments. All afforestation committees must examine their work of taking part in voluntary afforestation once every year and, in order to be fair in meting out rewards and punishments, cite and commend those units that have done an outstanding job in afforestation and criticize and educate those that have done poorly.

STATISTICAL BUREAU RELEASES 1981 RETAIL FIGURES

OW291115 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0111 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 29 Jan (XINHUA) -- Statistics provided by the State Statistical Bureau show that the social commodity retail volume in 1981 was 235 billion yuan, 21 billion yuan more than in 1980 or an increase of 9.8 percent (7.7 percent after adjustment for increased retail prices). Compared with 1980, the 1981 social commodity retail volume increased by 79.14 billion yuan or 58 percent.

The commodity retail volume in urban areas was 102.6 billion yuan, 8 percent over the 1980 figures while that in the rural areas was 132.4 billion yuan, 11.3 percent more. Transactions at urban and rural fairs throughout the year totaled 29 billion yuan, representing an increase of 23.2 percent.

The State Statistical Bureau says that problems still exist in the urban and rural retail markets. The first is that the supply of retail commodities still falls short of meeting the increasing demand and production of consumer goods must be greatly expanded. The second is that stocking of goods that do not sell well is increasing. An inventory must be taken and promotion energetically made for their sale. The third is that speculation and other illegal practices are still serious in the market and effective measures must be taken to curb them.

STATE BUREAU OF SUPPLIES DIRECTOR ON 1982 WORK

OW010555 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] During a recent interview with station and supplies information reporters, Li Kaixin, vice minister of the State Planning Commission and director of the State Bureau of Supplies, discussed the work of providing supplies in 1982. He said that, in implementing future economic construction principles, the bureau's main task is to provide timely allocation of supplies to ensure the sustained increase of agricultural and consumer goods' production and that construction of energy and transport projects, as well as technical reform of enterprises, can be carried out on time.

Stressing the importance of providing supplies to agriculture, he said that large quantities of industrial products, consumer goods and the means of production are urgently needed in the countryside. According to an investigation in Shandong's Jining Prefecture, primarily, electrical supplies were much needed there. All communes, production brigades and teams located near power supply networks had requested that they be provided with electricity so that they could use it mainly for combating drought. In 6 months, 288 transformers, 2,866 motor generators, 2,800 kilometers of power lines and 140 dun of aluminium cables were supplied to this prefecture. Second, materials for housing construction were needed. In 1981, 16 percent of the peasant households in the prefecture applied for permission to build houses. Steel products, cement, timber and glass could not meet their needs. Supplies departments should conduct investigation to find out what is needed and work out an overall plan for allocating supplies so that farm work can be done in the right season. At the same time, they should promptly inform heavy industry of the needs of agriculture and the consumer goods industry and help it readjust its service orientation.

Li Kaixin said: To raise the economic efficiency of the circulation of supplies, we must strive to immediately accelerate the turnover of supplies. In running socialist commerce and accelerating the turnover of supplies, we must neither ask the supplies enterprises to reduce their inventories, nor permit them to dump their overstocked supplies on consumers. Still less must they engage in speculation. They must find out whether inventories have been reduced and funds used well. About 80 percent of circulating supplies throughout the country are distributed to tens of thousands of production and construction units. If supplies departments can make good use of these supplies, they can save tens of billions of yuan from machinery and electrical products and steel products alone. We must work hard and efficiently to achieve this objective.

RENMIN RIBAO VIEWS WORK STYLE IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS

HK290345 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jan 82 p 3

[Article by Wang Bingnan [3769 3521 0589], chairman of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries: "Uphold the Fine Work Style in Diplomacy"]

[Text] Modesty helps one to make progress, conceit makes one lag behind. A Communist Party member must be strict on himself, dare to look squarely at his mistakes and shortcomings and put himself in an appropriate position.

He must never be conceited. Once he is conceited, he is sure to make mistakes. The reason why our party could become a large and strong party from a small and weak one and finally led the people of the whole country in winning victory in revolutionary struggle was that we had a correct line, principles and policies and because we had a fine tradition and work style. Today China is in a new historical period. To realize the magnificent goal of the four modernizations, we must correct the party style, and restore and develop the party's fine tradition.

In the early period of the founding of the People's Republic of China, our material conditions were bad. But at that time the mental attitudes and work style of our cadres and social character and customs were good. Foreign visitors were deeply moved when they came to China and saw this, feeling that China was really a socialist country that was different from the capitalist world. At that time, we exercised highly centralized and unified leadership in foreign affairs work, had a strong sense of organization and discipline and could handle excellently the relations between the division and coordination of work. Premier Zhou often taught the cadres who engaged in foreign affairs work to have a firm stand, be well acquainted with our policies and strictly observe discipline; to guard against arrogance and rashness and to be neither humble nor haughty in our contacts with foreigners; to work on our own initiative, to act without delay, to be meticulous and accurate, to be scrupulous about every detail and to constantly improve our skill; to be brave in shouldering responsibilities, to correct our mistakes once we commit them and not to gloss over our faults. All these things were earnestly practiced by Premier Zhou himself. At a general meeting of all work personnel of the Foreign Ministry, Premier Zhou openly examined his past mistakes and said that his purpose in doing this was to make the comrades present understand him better, help and supervise him. He also said that with our two ears we had to listen not only to what pleased us, but also to what was unpleasant to the ear. This spirit of daring to criticize oneself gave us a profound education. Once Premier Zhou did not handle a matter appropriately. He not only pointed out this mistake but personally wrote a note and put it under the glass on his desk so that he could often see and take warning from it. He was against the habit of practicing fraud. He repeatedly educated the cadres to be honest. We should develop this fine ideological style.

During the 10 years of upheaval, our social character and customs and fine tradition were disrupted. In recent years, we have exercised an open-door foreign policy. In order to expand our foreign trade, we have imported advanced technology, developed tourism and expanded friendly contacts with foreign countries. This is absolutely necessary and has also brought results. But in our work and contacts with foreigners we must guard against the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideology upon our people. Once a foreign guest said to me: "Your country is an old country which has fine culture. Now your country exercises an open-door policy in tourism. Will the West influence your people, or will your people influence the West?" This is a very serious question. From what has happened recently, we can see that the ideas of worshiping and having blind faith in foreign things which were criticized in the early period of the founding of the People's Republic of China have emerged again. This merits our attention. For the benefit of the four modernizations, it is essential to go abroad for a visit, on a tour of investigation or to study, in a planned way and with a definite purpose. But in recent years, some departments and units have blindly sent delegations abroad under all sorts of pretexts. Some delegations do not work hard after their arrival in foreign countries. Instead they have spent a great deal of foreign exchange travelling from place to place enjoying the beauties of nature. They have sought private gain at public expense. Some personnel do not pay attention to guarding party and state secrets in their foreign affairs work. Some even divulge secrets on purpose. Some have given away their aspirations for the sake of money. They have lost their moral integrity. There is an old Chinese saying: "A poor man knows no moral poverty." One must have aspirations and moral integrity even if one is poor.

But some people have become weak-kneed in the face of money. Some are blindly seeking a bourgeois way of life. They lack national self-respect and a sense of pride, and they also lack patriotic ideas. All this shows that we have not given enough education to our cadres, so many of them do not know our national history. Our nation is a nation that has a glorious history. Our party members and cadres must understand this.

To correct this unhealthy tendency, we must first correct the party style. Comrade Chen Yun said: "The problem of party style of the party in power concerns the life and death of that party." The whole party must pay close attention to and take warning from this. We should take up the weapon of criticism and self-criticism, speak the truth, cast aside all considerations or prestige and conscientiously examine the mistakes and shortcomings in our work; especially high-ranking leading cadres must cast away all their bad habits. Actually the masses do not require too much of us. Comrade Hu Yaobang still lives in his original house after he became chairman. Comrade Zhao Ziyang flew back to Beijing from Guangzhou by passenger plane after his visits from abroad. All this is being widely talked about with admiration by the people. The attention of the masses is first focused on leading comrades at all levels. They judge by how you behave and not by how you talk. No matter how high your position is and how well you talk, it will be useless if you do not set a good example for the masses. If you can help the masses solve one or two problems they are most concerned about, they will always remember it, and they will be educated and encouraged and will heighten their confidence.

CYL CENTRAL COMMITTEE DECISION ON YOUNG PIONEERS

OW311935 beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0146 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, 31 Jan (XINHUA) -- The CYL Central Committee recently made a decision that from now on, starting in the first grade of primary school, all children who are 7 years old and are willing to join the Chinese Young Pioneers will be permitted to wear red scarves following a period of study of the charter of the Chinese Young Pioneers.

This decision was announced in a letter from the CYL Central Committee to children in the first and second grades throughout the country in January of this year. The letter was published in the first issue of the 1982 ZHONGGUO ERTONG [CHINESE CHILDREN] journal. The letter points out: "The Chinese Young Pioneers is a children's organization and a school to study communism. It is certain that you will actively apply to join the Chinese Young Pioneers. Before joining the Young Pioneers, you should recognize the banner of the Young Pioneers and learn how to put on a red scarf, salute, sing the song of the Young Pioneers and repeat the motto of the organization. You should know their meanings. You should also do good deeds for the people. After joining the Young Pioneers, you should continue to study and obey the charter of the organization, learn and carry forward the honorable tradition of the Young Pioneers, learn from advanced Young Pioneers and resolve to be successors to the communist cause."

ZHONGGUO ERTONG is a journal published by the CYL Central Committee for the children of the whole country. The first issue also carries a revolutionary memoir by Zhang Aiping entitled: "Vice Chairman Zhou Reviewed the Young Pioneers."

The journal will systematically introduce the honorable history and tradition of the Young Pioneers to children. It will vividly provide knowledge about the Young Pioneers and introduce the activities and features of the Young Pioneers throughout the country with both literature and pictures. It will promote the vigorous development and activities of the Young Pioneers.

SHEN TU SAYS BEIJING AIRPORT BEING EXPANDED

HK290805 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 29 Jan 82 p 2

[Special to CHINA DAILY]

[Text] China's airline is expanding Beijing Airport to suit increasing business, Shen Tu, director general of the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China (CAAC), told CHINA DAILY.

Shen said a runway had been extended to about 4,000 metres, widened and strengthened, so it can take the largest jumbo jets. "It is the longest runway of international standard in China."

The airport has also built an air traffic control centre which can handle 1,000 aircraft a day.

The offices of the foreign airlines which have links with China are satisfied that the airport is well equipped for passengers, as CHINA DAILY learned.

For example, M. Marcel Lederman, the regional director of Air France and Mr Manfred Fock, manager of Lufthansa both spoke highly of the airport: "The facilities there for passengers are good."

Hotel Problem

But M. Lederman added: "Hopes of flying Concorde to China are just a dream considering the shortage of hotel rooms in Beijing among other factors."

However, the director of CAAC is certain China will ease the hotel problem soon, as the airlines are confident they could fly in more tourists when rooms are available. Jianguo and some other big hotels are being constructed in Beijing.

"In two years, Beijing, as well as other places of interest, will have more hotel rooms to cater for the increasing number of tourists wanting to visit China," Shen said.

At present CAAC has only 300 beds in its airport hotel but it is planned to enlarge it.

Shen also said that a large warehouse will be built at the airport to deal with an increasing amount of cargo.

Mr Fock had complained that his containers, each costing 4,000 yuan, were not always handled properly. But Shen assured us: "The facilities for cargo will be improved soon."

ANHUI CCP DISCUSSES IMPROVING PUBLIC SECURITY

OW311420 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Text] According to an ANHUI RIBAO report, on 29 January Comrade Gu Zhouxin, second secretary of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee, presided over a standing committee meeting of the provincial party committee. Those present at the meeting studied and discussed the recent instructions of the party Central Committee on strengthening public security and judicial work. They called on party and government leadership at all levels and cadres and police on the public security and judicial front to conscientiously study and implement the guidelines of the central instructions, do a better job in their work and strive for a decisive turn for the better in the province's public security situation this year.

The meeting analyzed the province's public security and judicial work since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and pointed out: In the past 3 years or so, party and government leadership at all levels and cadres and police on the public security and judicial front in our province have done a great deal of work and achieved great successes. In strengthening social order, they have punished all kinds of criminals, developed comprehensive control, strengthened preventive public security measures, educated the (?misguided) young people and strengthened basic work at the grassroots level. Public security in urban and rural areas has improved step by step. The masses of the people have a greater sense of security. However, there still are numerous problems. In some places, public security conditions and criminal activities alternately rise and fall. Public security in rural areas has not improved all that much. Earnest efforts must be made to solve these problems.

The meeting studied measures to implement the relevant instructions of the party Central Committee. The meeting called on party committees at all levels to further strengthen leadership over public security and judicial work. The provincial party committee and the prefectoral and municipal party committees should all set up public security committees with responsible comrades of the party committees in charge of public security and judicial work serving currently as secretaries of the public security and judicial committees, and small but efficient organizations should be established correspondingly to assist the party committees to actively strengthen work in this field. Cadres and police on the public security and judicial front should conscientiously study and implement the party Central Committee's instructions on strengthening public security and judicial work and strive to improve social order. It is necessary to expand, strengthen, consolidate and upgrade the ranks of public security and judicial personnel and solve the organizational, ideological and work style problems. It is necessary to step up training of public security and judicial cadres through public security and judicial schools and rotational training classes to enhance their political and professional qualities.

The whole party should act, conscientiously implement the principle of comprehensive control and mobilize all members of society to join the effort. At the same time, it is necessary to popularize the public security responsibility systems suited to different conditions and see to it that comprehensive control is implemented in all circles. It is necessary to further strengthen basic work at the grassroots level and earnestly consolidate and strengthen the primary party organizations and public security and judicial work in urban and rural areas. [words indistinct]

BRIEFS

SHANDONG POWER DEPARTMENTS -- Power departments in Shandong Province have made intensive efforts to increase production, lower expenditures and eliminate waste. In 1981 they handed over to the state a profit of 339 million yuan, an increase of 6.3 percent over 1980 in terms of comparable items. This was an increase of 34 million yuan over the 1981 contract. In 1981 the power departments saved 200,000 tons of coal and decreased electricity waste by 200 million kWh, saving over 10 million yuan in production costs. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Jan 82 SK]

GUANGDONG BANS ILLEGAL SELLING, RENTING OF LAND

HK300507 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0445 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] The Guangdong Provincial People's Government recently approved and circulated a report of the Guangzhou Municipal People's Government on banning the illegal renting, sale and purchase of land. The provincial government demanded that government at all levels follow the methods of the Guangzhou municipal government and act to resolutely ban the continued occurrence of illegal renting, sale and purchase of land.

Since last year certain organs, enterprises, and PLA units in Guangzhou municipality have failed to abide by the state regulations on land for construction purposes. Instead they have set up direct ties with suburban communes and brigades and illegally rented, bought and sold land. Units have also arbitrarily transferred land among themselves. The situation is rather serious. Some units rent land at high prices, and others put up the cash and material, with the communes and brigades providing the land and labor, to illegally build workshops, factories, warehouses, dormitories and so on. These problems have already caused serious consequences, that is, they gravely hinder unified urban construction planning and rational land allocation and also affect the development of agricultural production. They also encourage some communes and brigades to abandon agriculture and rent their land in pursuit of high income.

The provincial people's government clearly reiterates: In accordance with state regulations, no unit or individual may arbitrarily occupy, rent, buy, sell or transfer land. Units needing land for construction must strictly follow the regulations and first go through the application procedures with the departments concerned. They can only use the land after gaining permission and completing these procedures. Violators will be dealt with as illegally occupying land. From now on, units that illegally rent land or rent it in disguised fashion will have their land and illegal construction work halted pending further action.

HENAN RIBAO PROMOTES INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

HK300303 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Report on 29 January HENAN RIBAO editorial: "We Must Promote Henan's Industry"]

[Excerpts] Located on the central plain, Henan possesses abundant resources and has a shining history. It was past wars and chaos that turned our foundation into one of poverty and backwardness. Although the province's industrial and agricultural production has shown very great development since liberation, average output value per capita is much lower than the national average, due to our high population. Premier Zhao Ziyang proposed at the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC that we should strive to treble total industrial and agricultural output value in 20 years and reach a relatively well-off level in the people's consumption. This is a vast target. Henan faces an extremely arduous task in trying to reach this level. The people of the province should seriously implement the 10 economic principles and forge ahead in a planned and measured way.

Textiles and light industry produce quick results for small investment. They have raw materials and sales outlets. They can meet the people's daily needs and also accumulate capital relatively fast. They constitute the strategic point of breakthrough in our efforts to seize the initiative and enliven the overall situation. Under the guidance of the state plans, we must base our efforts on reality, take full advantage of our resources and first promote production of textiles, foodstuffs, cigarettes, clothing, daily-use chemical products, electric goods and other consumer goods. At the same time we must develop the coal, power, oil, nonferrous metal, and building materials industries and readjust the service orientation of the enterprises so as to promote the development of the province's entire national economy.

We must continue to clear away the influence of leftist errors and bring about a relatively great emancipation in guiding ideology. With our minds emancipated, we can get going, promote more methods and fully mobilize the initiative of all sectors for speeding up our pace of advance.

Apart from ambitions and will, we must also stress reality and science and be skillful at scaling the heights in advancing the province's industry. Starting this year, we must therefore have a plan for industrial readjustment, enterprise reorganization and technical reform. Our economic results will naturally improve so long as we catch up with advanced units in the main economic indices such as quality, input consumption and labor productivity. So long as we can go on like this for 5 or 10 years, we will certainly be able to embark on a new road on which our speed is relatively sound and economic results relatively good, and the people can gain more real benefit. Great changes will thus take place in the province's industry. Filled with confidence, let us greet the era of promoting Henan's industry.

BRIEFS

HUBEI FORESTRY WORK CONFERENCE -- The Hubei provincial conference which the provincial people's government held to study forestry work concluded in Wuhan on 16 January. The conference demanded that in response to the call of the NPC, all people throughout the province actively plunge into the people's movement to plant trees voluntarily. Attending were the directors of all prefectoral, municipal and county forestry bureaus. Vice Governor Shi Chuan spoke at the conference, saying that the resolution which the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC adopted on unfolding the people's movement to plant trees voluntarily is of extremely profound significance for speeding up the afforestation of our motherland and building our country's material and spiritual civilization, and we must seriously study and resolutely implement this resolution. He said that unfolding the people's movement to plant trees voluntarily is the task of the whole party and governments at all levels. Responsible comrades of CCP committees and governments at all levels must take the lead in and direct the planting of trees voluntarily. The province has established an afforestation committee and Han Ningfu has been appointed the chairman. All prefectures, municipalities, counties and communes must establish their afforestation committees as quickly as possible. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Jan 82 HK]

HUBEI GRAIN PROCUREMENT -- Hubei Province has fulfilled its quota for procurement of grain. By 15 January the province had stored 5.63 billion jin of grain in granaries, overfulfilling its quota by 3 percent. The amount of grain stored in granaries was some 1 billion jin more than in the corresponding period of the preceding year. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Jan 82 HK]

HUNAN ARRANGES EMPLOYMENT -- More than 157,000 people waiting for jobs were employed in Hunan Province in 1981. Those educated urban youths who went to work in the countryside and mountain areas in the last few years and those young people who graduated from secondary schools before 1979 and were waiting for jobs have basically been employed. Seventy-five percent of those who graduated from secondary schools in 1980 have also been employed. In 1981 there were four encouraging changes in the province's employment arrangements: First, the major trades to absorb employees have turned out to be commercial trades, services trades and consumer goods production trades rather than industrial trades; second, the major channels for employment have been shifted from state-run enterprises to collective and individual economic branches; third, people waiting for jobs in small towns are to be employed locally; and fourth, educated youth are to be employed in farms and plants in the outskirts of cities and towns or in rural areas instead of being sent to the countryside to work in production brigades. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 24 Jan 82 HK]

GUIZHOU RIBAO VIEWS PARTY STYLE, PUBLIC OPINION

HK281450 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Today GUIZHOU RIBAO carries an editorial on its front page which is entitled "Foster the Healthy and Quell the Evil." The editorial says: Public opinion is unestimably powerful. The public opinion that represents the trend of the development of history can mobilize millions of people to rise up and destroy the old society and can guide the people to make concerted efforts in building a new world. This is a truth that has been proved by innumerable facts.

At the time when the CCP had just been founded, what did the 50-plus members, with only their bare hands, rely on? Did they not rely on the truth of Marxism in molding revolutionary public opinion? This awakened the sleeping old China and frightened the ferocious reactionaries. For decades, Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is precisely what we have used to conduct propaganda among, and organize, the masses and turn spiritual strength into material strength and thus have achieved one great victory after another in our revolution and construction. Today, just as before, if we want to strive to build socialist spiritual civilization while building socialist material civilization, we have to rely on the strength of public opinion. All revolutionary public opinion can be summed up as fostering the healthy and quelling the evil. To be more specific, this means that by praising the advanced, propagating the truth, promoting healthy trends and encouraging the people, we give play to the latent positive factors in the masses, boost the vigorous growth of new things, gradually eliminate the backward and negative things, make it impossible for unhealthy trends and evil practices to have any hiding places and establish fine social morality. Thus the people's mental outlook will be greatly changed and all our undertakings will prosper.

If, on the contrary, unhealthy trends, evil practices and fallacies prevail and if good people lose ground and evil people run rampant, we will never be able to achieve any good things for the people. The decade seriously damaged our party style and morality. As a result, right and wrong have been confused and even today unhealthy trends and evil practices are still running rampant to some extent. In some units people dare not praise the advanced because, when the advanced are praised, they themselves will be sneered at. In such units, it will be as difficult as putting a camel through the eye of a needle if we want to do work well and develop production well.

It is very important to educate people by setting examples. We communists, who regard transformation of the world as our own task, must understand that "when people see a good example, they will think it over and thus improve themselves. On the other hand, when people see a bad example, they will imitate it themselves."

Party style is the key link in fostering the healthy and quelling the evil. Therefore we must pay attention to the basic task of educating party members. If our party members can play the role of taking the lead, they will create inestimably great momentum for the whole society. Any party member, CYL member, cadre, staff member or worker who concerns himself with the party style that is vital to our party and with the social morality problem as related to the national spirit must bolster himself to fight against unhealthy trends. All sectors of the community and all people's organizations should join the work of fostering the healthy and quelling the evil. Thus our party style and the work style of our people will surely undergo a decisive turn for the better this year. The departments in charge of ideological and political work especially have a bounden duty in this respect. The press, publishing and literary and art circles must voluntarily prepare public opinion for fostering the healthy and quelling the evil. They should publicly and vigorously praise the advanced, foster healthy trends, sharply criticize the bourgeois liberalization trend, extreme individualism, anarchism and other unhealthy trends and deal blows to evil practices.

XINHUA DISCUSSES PLA GUARDING YUNNAN-SRV BORDER

OW270357 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1136 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Newsletter by XINHUA reporters Li Shiyuan and Zhou Jincheng: "The Border Defense Fighters on the Eve of the Spring Festival"]

[Excerpts] Kunming, 25 Jan (XINHUA) -- Braving cold wind, we arrived at a border defense sector on the Koulinshan Mountain in Yunnan on the eve of the Spring Festival. The sector, with an elevation of some 1,700 meters, faces Vietnamese army positions across a valley. In order to celebrate the Spring Festival, the fighters had cleaned up their station. They filled up shell craters, removed weeds and decorated the positions with wild flowers.

We visited a forward position. In the trenches on Hill No 30, where the "nine-heroes squad" once fought, we saw handgrenades, with safety caps twisted open, kept in order and all machineguns, dark and shining, loaded with ammunition. The fighters, using hand tools, were repairing the fortifications. The entire position looked so firm and indestructible.

On Hill No 15, Lu Zengping, commander of the 2d Platoon, and several new fighters were studying the terrain. On the enemy situation, the platoon commander told the fighters: "The enemy is right under our noses. They are particularly rampant on festival days. You should heighten vigilance and watch carefully to prevent enemy surprise attacks when you stand night guard."

The Koulinshan Mountain was quiet as night gradually fell. A small border town at the foot of the mountain was brightly illuminated and people there were firing firecrackers. Vietnam across the valley was pitch black. From there, the enemy snipers frequently fired shots at us.

BRIEFS

GUIZHOU SALARY CONFERENCE -- The Guizhou provincial conference on the readjustment of the salaries of some staff members and workers which was held by the provincial people's government concluded on 19 January. In accordance with the State Council's circular on readjustment of the salaries of some staff members and workers in 1981, the conference specifically looked into and arranged the work of readjusting salaries well in this province. Vice Governor Wang Bingyun conveyed the State Council's circular, details of the methods used by the Ministry of Education in readjusting the salaries of teachers, staff members and workers of middle and primary schools and in increasing the subsidies for teachers of middle and primary schools run by local people, the program of the Ministry of Public Health in readjusting the salaries of some of the staff members and workers of medical and public health units and the report given by the Physical Culture and Sports Commission on readjusting the salaries of outstanding athletes, full-time coaches and some physical culture personnel. Vice Governor Li Tinggui spoke at the conference. The participants in the conference discussed and revised the supplementary regulations of the provincial salary readjustment comprehensive office on readjusting salaries. [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 20 Jan 82 HK]

XIZANG PLA VISITS DEPARTMENTS -- On the eve of the Spring Festival, the headquarters, the political department and the logistics department of the Xizang Military District sent 11 "support the government and cherish the people" comfort groups to visit the relevant departments of the region and the Lhasa Municipal CCP Committee to extend seasonal greetings. Leading comrades of the regional military district, including (Zhang Guirong), (Ma Dejie) and (Jiang Hongquan), were among these groups. [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 26 Jan 82 HK]

BEIJING TO CURTAIL SCALPERS' ACTIVITIES

OW311257 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0756 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Letter from XINHUA correspondent to Qui Yongsheng: "We Must Clamp Down on Speculation and Profiteering by 'Scalpers'"]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 31 Jan (XINHUA) -- In recent years in buying and selling activities in the market, speculation and profiteering and other illegal activities by "scalpers" have been quite serious.

According to initial statistics, from January through October of last year commodities seized from "scalpers" in Beijing city included more than 5,800 meters of various kinds of dress material, more than 11,000 dresses, more than 7,000 pairs of shoes, nearly 10,000 imported wristwatches and large quantities of dried noodles, vegetables, tape recorders, television sets, sewing machines, bicycles and so forth.

At the beginning of 1981 the State Council ruled in clear-cut terms: "Without approval by industrial and commercial administrative departments, individuals are not allowed to peddle industrial products." At the same time, "buying up commodities from state-operated supply and marketing cooperatives' retail stores for resell at marked-up prices" was regarded as speculation and profiteering to be clamped down. However, speculators and profiteers continue to go to retail stores or exhibitions and sales fairs at will to buy whole batches of goods in short supply and great demand and resell them on the spot at higher prices. After buying up goods that sell well, some people turn around and peddle the goods at higher prices without leaving the room. Others gather in busy downtown areas turning the areas into black markets. Still others pose as operators of shops-on-wheels for state-owned stores and illegally use the stores' wrapping paper, cheat customers, hurt the masses and disrupt the socialist unified market and price controls.

Due to the unhealthy tendency stemming from the idea of "doing big business for a big profit," it is worth noting that some state-owned stores and collective enterprises have opened their gates wide for the "scalpers" to engage in speculation and profiteering. According to investigations by departments concerned, some grain shops and retail stores violated supply policies and sold large quantities of goods, which were in short supply in the market, to speculating and profiteering "scalpers" in order to gain more bonuses. Some stores sold several dozen or several hundred jin of dried noodles, up to 1,000 jin of hairtails or pig's offal, 200 woolen dresses, or 250 sewing machines in a single deal. One department store opened its "back door" and sold 400 meters of plush fabric to a "scalper" in one deal worth 7,280 yuan and "delivered the goods to the doorstep of the customer," by truck.

These speculative and profiteering activities have caught the attention of departments concerned. At several meetings held recently, responsible persons of the Beijing municipal government in charge of finance and trade repeatedly stressed that the industrial and commercial administrative departments and the commercial departments must closely cooperate with each other, strengthen market control and resolutely clamp down on the illegal buying and selling activities of the speculators and profiteers.

ZHOU HUI, TING MAO VISIT NEI MONGGOL MUSEUM

SK281124 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Summary] Leading comrades, including Zhou Hui and Ting Mao, from the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional CCP Committee, the regional people's congress standing committee, the regional people's government and the regional CPPCC committee paid a visit to the regional museum to extend festive greetings to the museum's cadres and workers and to view carefully the museum's exhibition of Mongolian relics.

During the visit, the museum sponsored a forum at which leading comrades were briefed by the museum staff on their work situation and then delivered speeches. In their speeches, the leading comrades heartily praised the work achievements scored by the museum and urged the museum staff and workers to make further efforts to manage well museum affairs and to do as good a job as possible in exhibiting relics.

NEI MONGGOL OFFICIALS ATTEND FESTIVAL SOIREE

SK010308 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Excerpt] According to our sources, to joyfully celebrate the Spring Festival, the General Office of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional CCP Committee sponsored a literary and art soiree on the evening of 30 January. Attending the soiree were Zhou Hui, first secretary of the regional CCP committee; Wang Duo, permanent secretary of the regional CCP committee; Kong Fei, secretary of the regional CCP committee and chairman of the regional people's government; Wang Yilun, secretary of the regional CCP committee and vice chairman of the regional people's congress standing committee; Bu He and (Qian Jinyong), deputy secretaries of the regional CCP committee; Se-yin-ba-ya-er, vice chairman of the regional people's congress standing committee; Ba-tu-ba-gen, vice chairman of the regional people's government; and leading comrades from departments, committees, offices and bureaus.

TIANJIN'S CHEN WEIDA ATTENTS MEETING ON IDEOLOGY

OW010041 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1600 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Text] At a recent meeting for leading cadres of the district, county and bureau CCP committees, Chen Weida, first secretary of the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee, pointed out: To do well, the party's ideological building is the key link in rectifying party work style and a reliable guarantee for ensuring the building of socialist spiritual and material civilization.

The ideological building of the leading bodies at various levels is of primary importance to the party's ideological building. The current fundamental task on the ideological front is to translate the correct line, principles and policies formulated by the party Central Committee since the third party plenary session truly into the unflinching will and conviction of the broad masses of cadres and people and into conscious actions.

To this end, the Tianjin municipal party committee made a decision on conducting an ideological education in 1982 among all party members in the city to study the line, principles and policies formulated by the CCP Central Committee since the third party plenary session. Studies and ideological building must first begin from among the 1,200 cadres and more on the standing committees of the municipal, district, county and bureau party committees. Thus, if the ideological style of the leading bodies at various levels is honest and upright, the party work style, as well as the work style of the people, can be improved.

BRIEFS

TIANJIN YOUTH MOBILIZATION RALLY -- On the afternoon of 19 January, the Tianjin Municipal CYL Committee convened a mobilization rally on intensifying ideological and political work among youths. Some 700 CYL cadres from the various district, counties and relevant departments attended the rally. Huang Zhigang, second secretary of the municipal CCP committee, delivered a speech. He said that in promoting socialism, efforts should be made to advance both spiritual and material civilization. A successful advancement in spiritual civilization will help promote material civilization advancement. He urged CYL organizations to intensify ideological education among two-thirds of the city's population -- youths and juveniles -- and educate them to love socialism, the party and the motherland. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 19 Jan 82 SK]

HEILONGJIANG HOLDS AGRICULTURE MANAGEMENT FORUM

SK301115 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Excerpt] According to our sources, the provincial CCP committee and people's government issued a circular on 9 December 1981 urging leading party and government organs throughout the province to conscientiously implement the guidelines of the summary of the provincial forum on the responsibility system in agricultural production in line with their local conditions. The circular points out: Continued efforts should be made to develop and improve the responsibility system in agricultural production. A guiding general principle in this work is to uphold the socialist collective road, maintain the public ownership of such means of production as land and perpetuate the responsibility system in agricultural production. The various economic policies on rural areas formulated by the central authorities in the past 3 years should be resolutely implemented in line with local conditions. Efforts should be made to closely integrate the superiority of the collective economy with the peasants' enthusiasm for production.

The rural collective economy of our province should implement and strive to improve the various forms of the responsibility system which have been proven effective. With the regional features -- that is, a relatively high degree of farm mechanization and a relatively advanced diversified economy, as pointed out by the central document -- in mind, we should make active efforts to implement the responsibility system in the form of contracts for specialized jobs and linking remuneration to output. Meanwhile, we should take into account the unbalanced economic development in different areas and implement diverse forms of the responsibility system in accordance with their local situations. We must not seek rigid uniformity in this regard.

The circular urged party committees at all levels to attach great importance to this work, see to it that a wide variety of different forms of the responsibility system suitable to local conditions are universally implemented, stabilized and upgraded and ensure rapid agricultural development in our province.

The provincial CCP committee and people's government convened a forum on the responsibility system in agricultural on 3-13 November. The summary of the forum points out: Over 97 percent of the province's farming production units have implemented various forms of the responsibility system. At present, the province's countryside is prospering and the peasants are happy. The rural areas have not seen such an excellent situation since the late 1950's. The general task in our province's agricultural development is to continue to implement the two central documents, study new problems, summarize new experiences, enforce all-out implementation, gradually improve the various forms of the responsibility system and build up our province into a modernized agricultural base with all-round development in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fisheries and sideline production which provides the state with large quantities of marketable grain.

The summary of the forum says: we must orient our implementation of the responsibility system to a division of labor and to unified management characteristic of modern, large-scale agricultural units, suit measures to local conditions and issue different guidance for different lines of production.

1. Vigorously promote the responsibility system in the form of contracts for specialized jobs and linking remuneration to output. Practice in the past few years has shown this system is widely suitable in our province. Since 1979, our province has started to implement the system of four specializations and one linking in forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries. Relatively advanced production brigades and teams in mountainous areas have introduced the system of specialized production based on division of work and have gradually established the system of contracts for special jobs and linking remuneration to output. Some production teams have even grouped themselves around the production brigade to implement on a larger scale the system of contracts for special jobs and linking remuneration to output.

2. Actively implement the system of linking the remuneration to output among farm machinery teams. In view of the relatively advanced level of farm mechanization in our province, it is imperative to implement the system of linking remuneration to output in farm machinery operations. Since 1981, various localities have made great progress in instituting the system of fixed rates based on work quotas. In the future, we must gradually develop and improve this new system through practice. Farm machinery teams still have great potential to be tapped through improved management. Efforts should be made to implement the system of five fixed quotas and one bonus based on a farm machine as an independent accounting unit. A farm machinery team may also implement the contract system as a collective independent accounting unit.
3. Continue to implement the system of unified management and assigning production quotas to individuals or work groups. The basic methods of this system are four unifications and four fixes: Production teams draw up unified farming plans, unified management of farm machinery, vehicles and draft animals, a unified plan for production costs and unified accounting and distribution. The four fixes are fixed plots, fixed output, fixed [word indistinct] and fixed penalty and bonus. In practice, some units allow the contracted party to take the entire surplus as bonus and compensate all the losses it incurs. Some others mete out rewards and penalty according to a proportional rate. Still others apply the system of bartering output for work points. Localities which choose to implement the small-section contract system and the system of management of norms should be allowed to do so; we should not try to force the masses to change. Efforts should be made to help them gradually to improve and upgrade the systems and overcome problems inherent in them.
4. Three-dependence production teams -- production teams which have long depended on loans for production, on reverse-sale grain for food and on assistance for survival -- may introduce the system of contracting output quotas and work tasks to individual households based on [words indistinct]. The basic methods of this system are: 1) insisting on the three unchangeds: the public ownership of such means of production as land, farm machinery and so forth should remain unchanged; the system of production teams should remain unchanged; and credits and liabilities should remain unchanged. 2) Upholding three unifications: production teams work out unified farming plans, unified management of farm machinery, vehicles and draft animals and unified sales of farm produce. 3) Introducing the three-fix system: fixed plots, a fixed amount of farm produce to be sold to the state and fixed [word indistinct]. 4) Matters such as paying taxes, selling grain to the state and obtaining loans should be handled by production teams in a unified way.
5. Vigorously implement the system of linking remuneration to output in agricultural scientific and technological work.
6. Strive to improve the system of personal responsibility among cadres.

The summary of the provincial forum on the system of responsibility in agricultural production notes: The implementation of the responsibility system is aimed at increasing agricultural production and income, consolidating and expanding the collective economy, putting into effect the principle of equal pay for equal work and enabling the broad masses of peasants to prosper. No matter what forms of responsibility are implemented, it is imperative to uphold unified management and contracts and promote specialized production. It is forbidden to make over or rent out one's assigned plots or hire laborers to till them. It is also forbidden to dispose of the products which are produced under contract and are to be purchased in a unified way. Public property, such as vehicles, draft animals and farm implements, cannot be divided up among commune members. It is necessary to cultivate crops according to farming plans on a given field and to avoid desultory farming. In the course of implementing the responsibility system, efforts should be made to conduct education on patriotism and socialism among peasants to make them understand the superiority of the collective economy.

HEILONGJIANG COMMENTARY ON AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

SK010956 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Station commentary: "Strengthen Planned Guidance To Reap a Bumper Harvest"]

[Text] The draft plans for the province's 1982 agricultural production have been distributed to all localities. Conscientiously implementing the plans is of great significance in reaping an all-round harvest. In our efforts to fulfill this year's plans, the most important thing is to maintain a steady and continuous growth in grain output. According to rough calculations, our annual grain output is 29 billion jin. Excluding potatoes, grain grown on private plots and normal losses, 27 billion jin is left for distribution. Food grain for the people throughout our province and grain supplied to the markets total 26 billion jin. Our marketable grain turned in to the state is only 1 billion jin. Therefore, we can see that promoting grain production is still a strategic task for us.

Considering our present conditions for agricultural production, what should we do to steadily increase our grain output?

1. We should make sure that the amount of land sown with grains not be reduced. According to statistics, our annual per-mu grain yield increase was less than 4 jin in the past 32 years. It is not realistic to think that we can increase it by 20 or 30 jin in a year.

2. We should increase per-mu grain yield. Our per-mu grain yield is comparatively low. Besides, a great discrepancy exists between countries. This shows that there is a great potential to tap in our existing cultivated lands.

3. We should reclaim wastelands good for agriculture in a planned way to increase grain output. In working out plans for agricultural production, we should set straight the relations between grain and cash crops. Our cash crop acreage has been gradually expanded over the past few years. In 1980, cash crop acreage amounted to 7.8 percent of the total grain acreage. However, per-mu yield remained the same. Our per-mu yield of oil-bearing crops in 1980 was only 133 jin, 43 jin less than in 1965 when a record was set. In our future efforts to develop cash crop production, acreage should be increased, but more important is increasing per-mu yield. Our plans for cash crops production this year have been formulated in line with the processing capacities of our industrial enterprises and with our market and foreign trade needs. All localities should plant in accordance with the plans. They should persist in the contract system for grain production, supply and marketing and prevent any losses to the state, the collective and the individual caused by overstocking and poor sales because of blind production.

While promoting grain and cash crop production, we should also work out plans for diversified production. Plans for afforestation, hog raising, marketing and procurement, meat output, sheep and cattle raising, cocoon output and fisheries should be formulated on farms and communes and contracts should be signed with work groups, households and laborers.

We should stress practicality in mapping out agricultural production plans. There are only about 50 days left before wheat sowing. Agricultural plans should be formulated with great attention and at the earliest possible date.

JILIN CADRES' VIEWS ON PARTY WORK STYLE

SK300502 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] JILIN RIBAO on 30 January published some veteran cadres' views on Comrade Chen Yun's article entitled "Seek Truth, Do Not Save Face."

Zhang Kaijing, vice chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, discussed the need for veteran cadres to take the lead in carrying forward the party's fine traditions. He said the speech -- Seek Truth, Do Not Save Face -- delivered by Comrade Chen Yun at the Seventh National People's Congress is an important historical document in party building. It explains in simple terms why some persons try hard to claim credit for themselves and avoid admitting their mistakes and teaches party members and cadres to look upon their personal attributes and mistakes from the viewpoint of historical materialism. The speech calls on all party comrades, especially leading cadres at all levels, to take the party's cause and people's interests seriously, put aside personal gain or loss, define the essence of their position, restore and carry forward the party's fine traditions and correct unhealthy tendencies. This speech is of great and far-reaching significance. We should conscientiously study and profoundly understand it and strive to improve our party style this year. Cadres at high levels should pay special attention to taking the lead in carrying forward the party's fine traditions and work styles to set an example for the people.

He asked: Why are some wealthy veteran cadres, who gave no thought to their life and death in the past, seeking personal interests today? One important reason is that they have forgotten the masses. I think veteran cadres are dutybound to rectify the party style and improve social practices. They should set an example for the masses. I believe that if everyone takes the lead and enacts what he advocates, the party's fine traditions and work styles will certainly be developed.

Comrade (Cui Yuenan), standing committee member of the provincial CCP committee and vice president of the party school of provincial CCP committee, and secretary of the school CCP committee, said: The tendency to save face and ignore truth must be corrected. If we fail to correct this tendency, we will be unable to overcome the phenomenon of irresponsibility. There are a handful of persons who tend to save face and ignore truth. The higher the position they have, the greater the loss and adverse effect inflicted on the party. Though only a handful, if they do not correct their tendency, the party's prestige and the people's enthusiasm will be affected. Cadres at higher levels should make special efforts to avoid such a tendency and seriously and conscientiously solve existing problems. The party style was seriously undermined in the 10-year turmoil. Since the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee, it has substantially improved. We should restore it as soon as possible. In wartime, we were able to maintain fine work styles. The masses have now handed us the state leadership we should pay closer attention to this question. Since every party member is a cell of the body of our party, we must, under the supervision of the masses and in accordance with Comrade Chen Yun's speech, rectify our thinking and work style to become genuine, qualified party members and a cell with fighting potential.

Comrade (Yue Lin), second secretary of the discipline inspection commission under the provincial CCP committee, said: To rectify party style, we should enhance party spirit and strengthen party discipline. He said: The key to greater progress in rectifying party style and struggling against all malpractices is the leading cadres. They should take lead, set an example for the masses, abide by party discipline and state law in an exemplary manner, enhance education of party spirit among party members and cadres and intensify political and ideological work. They should give priority to ideology and put politics in command. Success or failure in rectifying party style is the greatest concern of the vast number of party members, cadres and the masses.

Once party style is rectified, social practice can improve. I believe comrades who have committed mistakes of one kind or another will gradually realize and correct their mistakes through education and training in party spirit. Those who have violated discipline, are stubborn and refuse to mend their ways despite repeated education constitute only a handful. We must have faith in the rectification of party style. The most important point is that we should put into action what we advocate. In rectifying party style, we should distinguish right from wrong and strictly observe disciplines. We should strictly observe disciplines in handling a few persons who have bad qualities, have forfeited party membership and have seriously violated law and discipline. They should be expelled from the party, stripped of their positions and punished according to law.

Comrade Liu Cikai, vice chairman of the standing committee of the provincial CCP committee, held that we should be bold in assuming responsibility to resolutely stop unhealthy tendencies in the economic field. He said unhealthy tendencies in the economic field and the violation of law and discipline are quite serious. Economic crimes such as graft, embezzlement, speculation, profiteering, smuggling and tax evasion are rampant in some areas. The phenomena of disregarding the party's principle, failing to fulfill the state's plans, engaging in under-the-table deals, establishing back-door relations and using public funds to hold banquets and buy gifts are relatively widespread among some units and cadres. These problems are seriously corrupting the contingents of our cadres and workers and have aroused bitter resentment among the masses. The unhealthy tendencies in the economic field are related to the unhealthy party style and ineffective leadership. Ideological mistakes can be corrected through criticism, self-criticism and intensified ideological and political work. Those who have committed serious mistakes and continue to make them and those who have violated political disciplines should be given appropriate disciplinary sanctions. Those who have violated criminal laws should be punished according to law based on the seriousness of their cases. We should seek truth and not save face. We should be bold in assuming responsibility, resolutely check unhealthy tendencies in the economic field and strive to promote our national economy.

GUO FENG URGES LIAONING MILITIA EDUCATION

SK310334 Shanyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] According to our sources, Guo Feng, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee and first secretary of the CCP committee of the provincial military district, recently delivered a speech at the plenary session of the CCP committee of the provincial military district. He said: In addition to fundamental education on war preparedness and Marxism, efforts should be made to strengthen the militia's ideological and political work to train and educate militia in light of the central tasks of a certain period.

Comrade Guo Feng said: In 1982, we should strive for a decisive improvement in social order, social practice and party style. To achieve this, an important task is to strengthen the party's grassroots organizations and the political power of grassroots units in urban and rural areas. Since militia building is included in the task of strengthening the party's grassroots organizations and the political power of grassroots units, we are required to strengthen the militia's ideological and political work.

In discussing ways to strengthen the militia's ideological and political work, Comrade Guo Feng said: Militia organizations at all levels should, under the leadership of party organizations at all levels and in accordance with local central tasks, train and educate the militia to fulfill their own duties and become backbone forces in building material and spiritual civilizations. Militia organizations are urged to help stop lavish weddings, feudal superstitions, gambling and other unhealthy tendencies in 1982.

BRIEFS

JILIN TAX EVASION -- In 1981 over 20,000 enterprises in Jilin Province underwent tax investigation and some 30 million yuan of evaded taxes were discovered. Now, 22 million yuan of evaded taxes have been paid to the state. In addition, 95 percent of enterprises in the province conducted self-investigation on tax payment and some 18.74 million yuan of evaded taxes were discovered. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 23 Jan 82 SK]

FENG JIXIN DISCUSSES ECONOMIC GROWTH IN GANSU

OW290113 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0108 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Lanzhou, 26 Jan (XINHUA) -- At a recent meeting of secretaries of prefectoral CCP committees, Feng Jixin, acting first secretary of the Gansu Provincial CCP Committee, said: In light of Gansu Province's natural characteristics and actual agricultural production last year, we should pay close attention to grain production, while vigorously promoting diversification and developing the commodity economy so that rural areas will become rich faster.

He said: Gansu Province has an area of 450,000 square kilometers. Most of the cultivated land is located in hilly areas and ravines on the loess plateau, where the vegetation is sparse. The place is arid and prone to natural disasters. It is difficult to boost grain production quickly. However, because of its vast expanse, complicated and varied geographical features and the big differences in weather conditions, the province is rich in farm, sideline and native produce, which hold great promise for the development of a diversified economy. In 1981, the province experienced the most serious disasters since the founding of new China and more than 50 percent of the cultivated land was afflicted. However, because more than 97 percent of the production teams practiced various forms of production responsibility systems, the peasants generated great enthusiasm in fighting disasters to provide for and help themselves and in developing a diversified economy. Therefore, although the province's grain output decreased by 10 percent, great progress was made in a diversified economy and the total agricultural output was registered in the income of peasant families from sideline production. The sale of resold grain in rural areas throughout the county [as received] was 200 million jin less than the previous year. The entire economic situation was better than expected.

Feng Jixin said: From Gansu's actual conditions and practical experience, we know that, in order to change the impoverished outlook of Gansu's countryside, it is imperative to regard diversified economy as a strategic measure for eliminating poverty, creating wealth and invigorating the rural economy. First, it is necessary to solve the problem of the lack of understanding of leading comrades at the provincial, prefectoral and county levels and change the current situation of lack of knowledge, inadequate measures and baffled understanding regarding a diversified economy.

Feng Jixin specified what is to be emphasized, starting this year:

1. Exploit Gansu's advantages and establish bases for a diversified economy.
2. Vigorously develop animal husbandry. Gansu has more than 200 million mu of grassland and its pastoral areas have great potential. The exploitation of barren hills and grassy slopes in the farming areas, which have greater potential, should be emphasized. The province now boasts 2.26 million cattle and 12 million goats, averaging 0.7 head of cattle and 4 goats per peasant household. This is a rather good starting basis.
3. Make resolute efforts to protect the existing forests and vigorously plant trees and forage grass.
4. Strengthen research in agricultural science, propagate agricultural technology and pay attention to applying scientific and technical achievements to the development of a diversified economy. It is necessary to show concern for and support agricultural scientists and technicians in political matters, work and livelihood and encourage them to make fresh contributions to invigorating Gansu's economy and helping Gansu's people eliminate poverty and create wealth.

LANZHOU PLA UNITS' 'REMARKABLE' WORK REVIEWED

SK300800 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Excerpt] According to GANSU RIBAO, the CCP committee of the Lanzhou PLA units has scored remarkable achievements in militia building through implementing the Central Military Commission's instructions on militia work. After the national militia work conference, the Lanzhou PLA units have restored and reorganized the people's armed forces departments at all levels, strengthened the leading body by appointing the first secretaries of various prefectural, autonomous prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees as the first political commissars of various military subdistricts, garrison districts and armed forces departments, redefined militia work and duties and intensified leadership and command over militia work.

As of the end of 1981, the Lanzhou PLA units eventually fulfilled the task of militia reorganization. In 1981, some 700 leading comrades at or above the regimental level headed work groups to investigate and discuss new situations and problems cropping up in militia work in urban, rural, pastoral and frontier defence areas. They also summed up new experiences on strengthening militia building in order to improve militia work.

Under the unified leadership of CCP committees at various localities, political and armed forces departments of various provincial military districts, military subdistricts and garrison districts have vigorously promoted militia political work with the close cooperation of various localities. The political department of the Lanzhou PLA units has compiled and issued six sets of teaching and reading materials for militia training. Provincial military districts and some military subdistricts have also compiled and issued many study materials for the militia.

While training the cadres at the grassroots level, party schools in all counties have offered a 3-5 day course on militia work. Major leaders of armed forces departments of some military subdistricts even went down to grassroots units to explain to the militia the resolutions of the sixth plenum in order to further strengthen militia political education. To achieve success in the militia's military training, the Lanzhou PLA units' leading organizations have defined training tasks, improved training methods and organized some 400 work groups and some 6,000 cadres and fighters to promote militia training. As a result, over 90 percent of neighborhood militia were trained and achieved good marks.

LANZHOU PLA LEADERS INSPECT XIAN DEFENSE WORK

HK010303 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Text] Du Yide, director of the Lanzhou military region people's antiair defense committee and commander of the region, and Xiao Hua, political commissar, inspected people's antiair defense and combat-readiness work in Xian on the afternoon of 30 January. They were accompanied by Sun Hongdao, deputy director of the Shaanxi Provincial People's Antiair Defense Committee and commander of Shaanxi Military District. Comrades Du Yide and Xiao Hua concentrated on inspecting defense projects in a number of places in Xian. Comrades Du Yide and Xiao Hua expressed satisfaction over the Xian antiair defense projects that combine peacetime and wartime uses. They urged the people's antiair defense cadres and workers to brace revolutionary spirit and score new achievements for the modernization drive.

BRIEFS

QINGHAI INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT VALUE -- Qinghai Province achieved an industrial output value of over 1.4 billion yuan in 1981, successfully fulfilling its annual production plan. Industrial enterprises owned by the people overfilled their annual production plans by 3.7 percent; light industrial enterprises, by 4.2 percent. [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Jan 82 SK]

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